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By David Storey

WARSAW — The Polish Sejm formally dissolved Solidarity on Friday, ending Eastern Europe's first experiment in trade union democracy that began 26 months ago in the strike-hit shipyards of

Members of Poland's parlia-ment voted overwhelmingly to adopt the measure, which auto-matically banned all previous la-bor organizations and established strict conditions for the formation of new ones.

Only 10 deputies voted against the bill. There were nine abstentions. The vote in favor of the measure was not given, but the Sejm has 450 seats. Some deputies were

Solidarity sources said the adoption is certain to cause deep resent-ment among the nine million Solidarity members, many of whom have campaigned for the union's restoration since it was suspended under the martial-law declaration of Dec. 13.

But the new law was expected to be welcomed by Poland's Warsaw Pact allies, who consistently warned of the danger of Solidar-ity's political challenge and urged return to orthodox Communistled unions.

Oliver Benton, de Underground sources said there had been a split among leaders of Solidarity over whether to accept the new union structure and hope factory owners have to adapt it to Solidarity's principles or to boycott it. They said to last, diffy by a favor of boycotting the union.

LE to do They are: But there was no indication of f and both feet are any plans for demonstrations. hoor, but they will a Special security measures were I every time the; taken at the Sejm as debate began, and they don't ass. Police forces were billeted in cen-

tral Warsaw hotels. Police carefully checked the documents of deputies, diplomats and journalists who AUTO SHIPPN attended the session.

The Seim also passed a bill setting out guidelines for new associa-

tions to represent private farmers. whose rights are not covered in the other trade union bill. The farmers, who own three-fourths of Poland's arable land, are forbidden from striking but may take other AUTOS FAX FIE measures to present their

Communist members of the leg-25 DISCOW parties warmly praised the trade union bill. One described it as "innovative, bold and in keeping with international conventions." But an independent member of the Sejm called it a "dangerous tactic" that will not seem the segment that

accord. The independent deputy, Edmund Osmanczyk, said there had been no consultation with the working class on the draft bill. He said before the Sejm debate that he would vote against it.

"We need dialogue and social accord above all," he said. "It is not the future of trade unions that is most important in our state but rather the achievement of national unity and accord."

The government has stressed that the new regulations will au-thorize independent unions and allow strikes. But the measure also leaves open the possibility of Communist Party control over the unions, and says strikes will be permitted only after an elaborate arbitration process has failed.

According to the bill, which was to take effect immediately, workers will be allowed to start organizing unions in individual enterprises in January. Beginning in January 1984, the unions will be allowed to form national structures. As of 1985, inter-union organizations

can be set up.
Union members will be permitted to publish their own informa-tion circulars, but the bill gives them no special access to the me-

According to the bill, member-ship of unions will be voluntary. Elections of officials will be by se-

cret ballot. Those prohibited from setting up unions will be soldiers on active service, police and prison staff, those employed in military units and in organizations controlled by

the Interior Ministry.

Those barred from striking will be employees of energy-related industries, of enterprises engaged in producing, storing or distributing food, workers in health services and the state administration and persons involved in broadcasting.

■ ILO Chief Deplores Measure The leader of the International Labor Organization said before the vote Friday that he has told Poland that any banning of Soli-darity would be deplorable, United Press International reported

on the category of people who have the right to strike and the procedures to be used before applying the right to strike." ■ U.S. Votes Response

The State Department said Friday that "you can be sure the United States will respond" to if Polish authorities ban Solidarity, UPI reported from Washington before the vote was announced.

A spokesman, Alan Romberg, aid, "We are deeply concerned about the delegalization of the Solidarity movement."



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received an ovation at the Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer; William Whitelaw, the

Conservative Party conference after she vowed to keep home secretary; and Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman. On stringent controls on the economy. From left are Sir Geoffrey Mrs. Thatcher's left is Sir John Taylor, the party president.

Thatcher Vows Firmness on Economy

Conservative Party Conference Ends With Increasing Signs of Division

By Steven Rattner New York Times Service

BRIGHTON, England - The Conservative Party ended its annual conference Friday with a pledge by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher not to waver in her tough economic policies, despite the se-vere recession and rising unem-

Standing under the conference slogan, "The Resolute Approach," Mrs. Thatcher told several hundred faithful Tories, "People in Britain have grown to understand that this government will make no false promises, nor will it fail in its'

Her speech had been eagerly awaited as the weeklong gathering became increasingly divided over Francis Blanchard said he toto a three-man Polish delegation Thes-day that Solidarity should be asked to comply with the bill before the Seim rather than be fore the Seim rather than be asked to comply with the bill before the Seim rather than be fore the Seim rather than be asked to comply with the bill before the Seim rather than be for a more expansionary and the limits of the second that the

measure was "severely restrictive economic policy coupled with lim-"Low pay settlements this winter, plus an investment surge, could transform our economic circumstances." Mr. Walker said at a dinner of liberal Conservatives.

"At the very least, it offers a chance to get the economy moving before the next election. Both the public sessions and the private discussions in Brighton have been almost entirely dominated by the debate over economic

policy. Consternation about Mrs.

Thatcher's program has risen with-

in the party in recent weeks, as her standing in public opinion polls has declined and as signs of economic recovery have become considerably more tentative.

According to a recent poll by Market & Opinion Research International, support for the Conservative Party has dropped from a peak of 48 percent in June, after the Falklands victory, to 44 percent in August. Throughout the Brighton conference, Conservative leaders tried to recall the Falklands spirit.

The speeches by Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Walker were the culmination of five days of sparring be-tween the liberal and conservative wings of the party. On Monday, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, whose views tend to coincide with those of Mr. Walker, attacked intimations that the Thatcher government would move sharply away from government fi-.

nancing of health and education.

The real battle is not about the sources," Mr. Heath said in a television interview. "It is whether we are going to accept stagnation, falling production and cutting back." A day later, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer warned the cabinet that taxes could rise by 50 percent if major reductions in government spending were not made. Without such reductions, he said, government spending could rise by 1990 to 47 percent of the gross national prod-

uct, a higher proportion than at

conference has been particularly closely watched because it may prove to be the last before the next general election. Although Mrs. Thatcher is not obliged to call an election before the spring of 1984, some observers believe she will go to the voters next fall.

"We will not disguise our purpose nor betray our principles,"
Mrs. Thatcher said in concluding
her address Friday. "We will do
what must be done. We will tell the people the truth and the people will be our judge."

Traditionally, party conferences are an opportunity for an incumbent government to announce new policies, usually those that are popular electorally. Friday, for example, David Howell, the minister of transport, announced a variety of highway initiatives, including the authorization of construction of 20 highway bypasses intended

Michael Heseltine, the secretary of the environment, said at the conference Thursday that he expected £700 million (about \$1.2 billion) in additional investment to be made in city centers over the next two or three years, most of it to come from the private sector.

The firmness of most Tories in the face of 13-percent unemployment and a looming general election has sometimes been startling Norman Tebbit, the employment

Thursday when he argued for more legislation before the election to curb the power of trade union

And he was enthusiastically received when he told the group, "The most privileged trades union movement in the world, commanding a huge conscript army in the closed shop, has failed its members. It has left them near the bottom of the productivity league, condemned to see the big pay rises wiped out by inflation.

Arabs to Consult On Ejecting Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York Arab members of the United Nations decided Friday to consult. other regional groups on a plan to eject Israel's delegation from the General Assembly, diplomats said after an Arab caucus.

They said this was a follow-up to a decision to seek Israel's expulsion made by the Arab League foreign ministers at their meeting recently in Tunisia, and the blocking of the Israelis from a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency conference in Vienna.

The United States has threatened reprisals against the United Nations, including the withholding of financial contributions, if Israel's delegation is ejected.

Joblessness In U.S. Passes 10 Percent

WASHINGTON - The unem ployment rate nationwide climbed to 10.1 percent in September, the government reported Friday. It was the first time that the unemployment figure had reached dou-ble digits since the United States was emerging from the Depression

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, all called the figure a "tragedy." Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he hoped that unemployment would begin falling soon, but conceded that no one knew when it would.

In Long Beach, California, President Ronald Reagan pledged to work to find jobs "for all of the 10.1" percent. Referring to the unemployment report, he admon-ished "those who would try to make a political football out of this cruel fate for so many people."

Mr. Reagan spoke before signing legislation that he said would create hundreds of thousands of obs at no cost to U.S. taxpayers. The Export Trading Company Act, introduced in 1980 and endorsed by the Carter administration, is intended to help U.S. ex-

Unemployed workers in the Unit-ed States show little interest in going to the polls. Page 3.

porters by reducing the likelihood of antitrust suits against companies that join to promote overseas sales and allowing bank holding companies to take equity interest in such ventures.

After months of steadily rising joblessness, the unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point last month. That increase translated into the

loss of 450,000 more jobs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. About 11.3 million Americans were out of work in September, it said. And 1.6 million more, a record, feil into the government's "discouraged worker" category those who have given up trying to a category that is not included in the unemployment

The bureau reported that the number of Americans who had to accept part-time employment rose to 6.6 million, another record.

At a protest rally across from the White House, Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, asked, "Is there no work out there?" He continued: "Our bridges and highways are crumbling. Our dams

NYSE Extends Record Advance

The rise in U.S. unemployment failed to dampen the raily on Wall Street. New York stocks extended their gains for a third consecutive day, with the Dow Jones industrial aver-

age rising more than 20 points. Meanwhile, the Federal Re-serve announced after the market's close that it had cut the discount rate, the fee it charges on loans to commercial banks, to 9% percent from 10 percent.

rail track beds and mass transit systems are deteriorating. There is enty of work to be done. plenty who want to work."

Senator Kennedy said it was "time for the country to tell the president that his administration has flunked the course."

The grim unemployment report was certain to affect the fall congressional elections, now less than a month away.

In Hot Springs, Virginia, the Business Council, composed of the heads of 200 major corporations, predicted that recovery from double-digit unemployment will be painfully slow. Many of the executives said that they expected the unemployment rate still to be about 8.5 to 9 percent at the end of

Meanwhile, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. directed Congress's Joint Economic Committee to hold hearings on the state of the economy, despite the congressional election recess. Mr. O'Neill indicated that the Democratic House leadership would propose an emergency program to deal with high unemployment and other economic problems when it returns from the recess.

Canadian Unemployment Drops The number of unemployed in Canada fell by 45,000 last month, 12.2 percent of the work force

is still unemployed, according to official statistics published Friday and reported by Reuters from Ot-Record W. German Rate Seen

West Germany's unemployment rate is likely to reach a record 10 percent, or 2.5 million, by the end of this year and to continue rising in 1983, Reuters reported Friday from kiel, citing a report by the Kiel Institute, a leading West German economic research organiza-

German Sees Flexibility on Pipeline Ban

PAGE 15 Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN - The United States is FOR MORE prepared to discuss with its West CLASSIFIEDS European allies ways of ending sanctions against providing material for the Soviet Union's Siberian natural gas pipeline, West Germacontent the Till Lambsdorff, said Friday. ny's economics minister, Otto

Mr. Lambsdorff said in a radio interview that West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, learned of the U.S. wiliingness in New York, where he met with Secretary of State George

P. Shultz on Tuesday.

"We hope a combination of legal steps and political persuasion will be able to bring about the lifting of the sanctions, but this will have not come about too quickly," Mr. ing of the sanctions, but this will

West Germany's new conservative-led government has said it will respect existing contracts for the pipeline, but urged better consultation within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to avoid such major policy rifts in the future.

West Germany has also made er rules on the export of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc.

But Mr. Lambsdorff said thatnot only the Consultative Group Cooperation Committee, known as COCOM, but also Japan and mali neutral countries, would have to be involved in any further noves to restrict the flow of sensiive Western technology to the So-

Top Andrew Charles President Ronald Reagan has /aid that the gas pipeline, still unler construction, would make Vestern Europe too dependent on he Soviet Union for energy suplies. But in Washington on Frias industry said his country's nornal production of natural as industry said his country's normal production of natural gas ould go up 80 to 100 percent if

brough the pipeline. "Dependence on Soviet gas is ot in my honest opinion a justifi-ble issue." Hendrik Vonhoff said t the National Press Club.



Sweden Freezes Prices, **Devalues Its Currency**

Regiers
STOCKHOLM — Prime Minister Olof Palme announced a 16percent devaluation of the krona and an indefinite price freeze Friday as part of a broad program to bring Sweden out of its economic

Mr. Palme, a Social Democrat, who returned to power Thursday after six years in opposition, announced the measures in his inaugural address to the parliament, the Riksdag, The devaluation of the krona

against world currencies was unexpected. The first hints that the currency might be devalued came only Thursday when the incoming finance minister, Kjell-Olof Feldt, briefed his Scandinavian counterparts at a meeting in Stockholm. The immediate freeze on prices

was imposed to postpone the inflationary effects of the devaluation. Finnish banks suspended trading after the announcement, prompting market speculation that a second devaluation of the Finnish markka was imminent after Wednesday's 4-percent devalua-

Norway and Denmark said they would not devalue their currencies, and a statement issued by the Norwegian government attacked the Swedish devaluation as a severe setback for Nordic coopera-

Sweden's decision was prompted by the need to cut costs and improve competitiveness in exports, Mr. Feldt said.

He said that Sweden would be gin to feel the benefits of the devaluation in two to three years and that an improvement in Sweden's economy could prompt a revalua-tion of the krona later. He did not

Earlier, Mr. Palme told the Riksdag that Sweden's economy was seriously unbalanced, with rising unemployment, low industrial productivity, heavy foreign debts and lack of investment. The national unemployment rate is at a 21-year high of 3.7 percent, and in-flation is at 8.5 percent a year.

Outlining his government's four goals for improving the economy, Mr. Palme said unemployment would be attacked, inflation checked, foreign borrowing reduced and resources shared more

He said that welfare benefits cut by the preceding center-liberal co-alition of Thorbjorn Falldin would be restored and that taxes on the highest incomes would be increased in compensation.

Mr. Palme made only a brief reference to his party's proposal to establish compulsory savings and investment funds to buy into private industry, which was a prominent part of his election campaign. The idea proved unpopular with the majority of voters before the election, and political analysis said it was likely to be shelved.

Mr. Palme said only that wageearner funds were important to secute investment and increase worker participation in industry. and he reiterated an earlier promise to consult Sweden's other political parties before introducing

INSIDE

■ Belgium's municipal elec-tions Sunday are being portrayed by opposition parties as a national appraisal of the 10month-old government and the economic austerity program it has imposed. Page 4.

■ North Vietnam's conquest of the south is denounced by Truong Nhu Tang, a founder of South Vietnam's National Liberation Front who fled to the West in 1979.

■ A touch of neo-McCarthyism is troubling the efforts of a U.S. peace group founded by the wife of a senator. Page 3.

Lord Noel-Baker Dies at 92; Won Nobel Peace Prize

The Associated Press LONDON - Lord Noel-Baker, 92, an Olympic athlete and Labor Party stalwart who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1959, died Friday at his London home. his family announced.

A lifelong campaigner for peace and disarmament he said on his retirement from the House of Commons at the age of 80: "While I have the health and strength, I shall give all my time to the work of breaking the dogmatic sleep of those who allow the nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional

arms race to go on." He was awarded the Nobel Prize for relief work during the Russian famine in the 1920s, his work as an official and ardent supporter of the League of Nations and his cf-

forts for disarmament. Born Philip Baker, he added Noel to his name when he married Irene Noel in 1915. She died in 1956. Their son Francis is an author and former Labor member of the House of Commons.

Nocl-Baker competed in the Olympic Games of 1920, 1924 and 1928 and won a silver medal in the 1500-meter run in 1920. He was elected to Parliament for the Labor Party in 1929 and re-elected until 1970 when he retired from politics. Queen Elizabeth II made him a life peer in 1977 as Baron Noel-Baker of Derby.

CHAPEL IN JERUSALEM BURNS — The chapel of a Bap-tist church in Jerusalem was destroyed by fire Friday, and po-been a target of violence and vandalism since 1974. Page 2. Israel Still Insists That PLO Leave Lebanon First

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM - Israel bardened its bargaining position Friday in the negotiations for a troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said that reports that Israel was backing down on its demand that the remaining Palestine Liberation Organization forces leave Lebanon before Israeli forces start to withdraw were "without foundation."

"Israel is continuing to insist that the terrorists be the first to leave all of Lebanon," a spokesman said. The Israeli government refers to the PLO as terrorists.

The statement, issued with the approval of top government officials here, contradicted the position voiced earlier this week by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir at the United Nations in New

In an interview with The Wash-ington Post, Mr. Shamir said that Israel was willing to consider a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces. He also said that Israel's call for the

U.S. Marines' role in Beirut is mostly a symbolic one. Page 2.

PLO forces to leave Lebanon before the Israelis or the Syrians was not a firm demand but was subject to negotiations. The foreign minister's state-ments gave rise to considerable confusion regarding the Israeli negotiating position and may have reflected some uncertainty within

Menachem Begin. They also led to reports in the Israeli press that Israel had bowed to a demand by the United States that it not complicate the troop withdrawal negotiations by insist- are stretched between the northern

the government of Prime Minister

ing on preconditions such as that the PLO lighters withdraw lirst. The Foreign Ministry statement Friday appeared to represent a victory for hard-liners in the Begin

government, including Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, whose primary goal remains the removal of all Palestinian forces from Leba-U.S. officials have emphasized

the importance of arranging a rap-

id troop withdrawal to prevent renewed instances of fighting that could erupt into full-scale warfare. Even in the event of a troop withdrawal agreement, it remains unclear how the Israelis intend to verify that the PLO fighters have left Lebanon. Asked about this Friday, officials here referred vagnely to the desire of the Lebanese government to see the Palestinians gone from Lebanon. Israel estimates that 4,000 to 5,000 guerfillas

port city of Tripoli to the Bekan valley in the east.

In another development Friday, Israeli officials presented U.S. Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis with an analysis that estimates Israel will need \$3.18 billion in fiscal 1984 aid, including \$1.96 billion military and \$1.22 billion economic. They emphasized that Israel would not ask the United States to share the cost of the war in Lebanon.

Israel requested \$3.08 billion in aid for fiscal 1983, which began Oct. 1. But the request was reduced to \$2.48 billion by the Reagan administration and has yet to be approved by Congress.

■ Beirut Neigborhood Razed William E Farrell of The New York Times reported earlier from

Bulldozers, guarded by Leba nese soldiers, razed dozens of shops and dwellings Friday belonging to Shiite Moslems who had settled illegally in the town of Borge Barajni on the southern outskirts of West Beirut as long ago as the 1975-76 Lebanese civil

At the same time, the Lebanese Army continued for the fourth consecutive day their sweep of sections of West Beirut in search of weapons and persons without proper identity papers. ■ Israeli Army Jails Looter

conceding some cases of looting in Lebanon, amounced Friday that an Israeli soldier had been sentenced to three and a half years in jail for stealing goods from a store in a village east of Beirut, United Press International reported from

The Israeli military command,

The command said the army private was among three soldiers who stole goods worth hundreds of thousands of shekels in Aley.

Tel Aviv.

Hussein Gives Amnesty To PLO Fighters in **Reconciliation Effort**

By Henry Tanner New York Times Service

PARIS - King Hussein of Jordan, in a move intended to smooth his tense relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization, has announced an anmesty for hundreds of Palestinians charged with having committed "crimes against state security" in Jordan during the civil war of 1970.

The amnesty is seen as part of the king's plan to achieve not only a reconciliation with the PLO but to lay the groundwork for a Palestinian-Jordanian federation that would come into being after the withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank and Gaza under an overall Middle East settlement.

King Hussein opened his campaign in a public speech last month and followed it up in sever-al newspaper interviews. He said that consultations with the PLO had begun and that he was expecting to receive Yasser Arafat in Amman later this month for intensive negotiations.

The date for Mr. Arafat's visit has not been announced in keep-ing with the PLO leader's habit of moving rapidly without previous announcement to reduce the dan-

ger of attack on his plane or car. The amnesty constitutes a de-parture from long-standing Jordanian policy. In the past, Jordanian officials have said that court cases arising from the 1970 war between the PLO and the Jordanian Army would never be dropped for political reasons. They said that normal judicial procedures would be followed but that the defendants could expect lenient verdicts.

The amnesty is believed to affect several hundred Palestinian fighters who went to Lebanon after 1970 and who are now dispersed throughout Arab countries. Many of these are thought to carry Jordanian passports, but very few, if any, returned to Jordan after the evacuation of Beirut even though many have families in Jordan. The amnesty evidently is intended to make such a return possible.

Political observers in Amman have been expecting the king to make conciliatory gestures toward the Palestinians for some time. Other moves may take the form of bringing politicians into the gov-ernment who have good relations with the Palestinians. The present

prime minister, Murad Badran, is not liked by militant Palestinians. King Hussein, in an interview with The New York Times and The London Times two weeks ago, conceded past bitterness in his re-lations with the PLO but described the relationship between Jordan and the Palestinians as "the most meaningful, constructive and en-

meaning to, constructive and enduring relationship between any members of the Arab family."

The king said that the two partners in the proposed federation would "maintain their respective identities and their right to self-determination." He did not say how his proposal differed from the Palestinian call for an independent Palestinian state and from President Ronald Reagan's proposal for an "association" between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Reagan in a speech of Sept. I proposed a key role for Jordan in future negotiations for a Mideast settlement. King Hussein, who was consulted by U.S. diplomats before the speech, welcomed the Reagan initiative and called on the Arabs to seize the opportunity even if some parts of the statement "vague or negative."

At the same time, King Hussein has made it clear that he feels bound by the Arab summit decision making the PLO the sole representative of the Palestinian peo-ple and that he will not act without surance of continued political and financial backing by Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab

King Hussein appears to feel that the only promising avenue of progress lies in a reconciliation between him and Mr. Arafat that would enable them to come up with a common position on Mr. Reagan's initiative.

U.S. Ex-Officials Extend 'No First Use' Proposal

WASHINGTON - Three for-

mer top government officials who called in April for the United States to renounce first use of atomic weapons in a war have widened their proposal and called for "no hasty second use" cither.

The idea, laid out in a speech Thursday by Robert S. McNamara, secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, is that there must be "no spasmlike nuclear response" to any country's first use of a nuclear weapon "until it has been doubt" that the explosion was "in-

tentional and purposeful." Mr. McNamara claimed that the United States had neglected the improvements necessary to insure communications between the leaders of atomic superpowers in such a crisis and the provisions to protect the authorities who could, in

effect, call off a nuclear war. The Reagan administration has requested \$18 billion for improvements to these so-called command and control matters over the next several years, continuing a trend set in motion during the Carter ad-

Mr. McNamara, McGeorge

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® 터. 1911 5, rue Dounou, PARIS Just tell the taxi driver

'sank roa doe noo'

or Falkenturm Str. 9. Munici

or M/S Astor at sea

Bundy, who was White House national security adviser during the Kennedy and Johnson years, and Gerard Smith, chief delegate to the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks under President Richard M. Nixon, were honored Thursday in Washington as recipients of the \$50,000 Albert Einstein International Peace Prize.

The three, along with George F. Kennan, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union, published the first-use article in April's edition of the quarterly journal Foreign Affairs. Because Mr. Kennan won In the article, which became the

subject of considerable discussion and controversy in the United States and abroad, the authors argued that renunciation of the first use of atomic weapons would reduce both the fear and the likelihood of nuclear war, and would provide the basis for strengthening conventional forces and political unity within the Atlantic alliance that could counter the Soviet

U.S. policy for three decades has been based on the idea that the first-use threat keeps the numeri-cally superior Soviet-led Warsaw pact conventional forces at bay. /

Mr. Bundy claimed that the authors were more convinced than ever that their call for a study of the renunciation of first use was necessary and had support, even though there had been no official government support in Washington or much in Western Europe.



Beirut was damaged during fighting between Israelis and Pales-

Ahmad Hassan, 68, a Lebanese citizen whose house in West tinians, told reporters through his shattered windows Friday

Marines' Job in Beirut: 'Just Standing There' Hope Seems to Be That U.S. Presence Alone Will Help Lebanese Army

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — U.S. marines sent here as part of the multinational peacekeeping force have settled in at Beirut's international airport, where they are the least visible, and probably the least busy, of the three contingents making up the 3,950-member body.

Their role in the capital is unclear. But it seems to involve the hope that their mere presence will help the Lebanese Army regain the Lebanese Army regain confidence after seven years of doing virtually nothing.

In fact, each of the three participating nations appears to have de-fined its mission in a separate and somewhat different way.

The 1,650 French troops can be seen all over the capital, in the Christian eastern sector as well as the Moslem western one, riding in jeeps, trucks or armored cars or just standing at street corners in twos and threes.

Their obvious intent, as French officials readily confirm, is to restore a sense of security to the civilian population. But they have also actively aided the Lebanese Army in reasserting its authority over the capital, to the point of searching cars for arms at check-

The 1,100 Italian marines and paratroopers are concentrated in and around the three Palestinian camps of Sabra, Chatila and Borge

Barajni and thus are bearing the brunt of the peacekeeping force's main reason for coming to Beirut: to protect the Palestinians from a recurrence of the massacres inflicted on them by Christian militia-

men last month. The Italian government, however, has refused to allow them to get involved in security checks of cars and people.

In contrast to the high profile of the French and Italians, the pres-ence of U.S. troops is scarcely no-ticeable even at the international

Two marines standing alongside few Lebanese Army soldiers at the last checkpoint before the airport entrance, and several others posted at the gates of a nearby compound serving as headquar-ters, are among the few signs to the Lebanese public that there 1,200 U.S. marines inside.

There are also helicopters shuttling back and forth between the airport and several ships standing within sight offshore and a landing area guarded by marines at a nearby beachfront.

When Colonel James Mead, commander of the 32d Marine amphibious unit, was asked, "How do you describe your mission here?" be replied, "With difficulty."
"It's rather a unique one of 'presence' not taught at our mili-

The idea, he said, is to help establish "the proper environment" in which the Lebanese Army can reassert its badly bruised authority at the airport and in the capital.

Above all, the marines are not involved in providing "security" at the airport, a task that Colonel Mead said belonged solely to the Lebanese Army.

"We are not in effect defending anything," he said. "We are just standing there actively watching to see that the stability in the area is maintained."

If the marines see something unusual such as unidentified armed elements, the information is passed on to the Lebanese Army and the peacekeeping force's command, Colonel Mead said. "But it is up to the Lebanese armed forces to take action in that regard," he said. So far there has been one such incident, a group of Christian mili-

tiamen sighted near the Lebanese University east of the airport. In addition to observing, the

marines' main activity is clearing mines and unexploded ordnance from the airport grounds, the coastal road alongside it, and the Colonel Mead said his troops

had already discovered everything from 155mm shells to blasting caps to the deadly cluster bomblets known as "birdies" - one of which exploded the second day the marines were here, killing one of 'tary schools," he began with a them and wounding three.

The colonel said the marines had uncovered 700 pieces of ammunition, 200 of them in caches. The 50 types of munitions recovered were from nine nations.

Colonel Mead said that the marines, in their nine days in Beirut, had encountered "no trouble what-soever," and he described the working relationship with the Lebanese Army as "wonderful."

There is a feeling of rebirth and hope," he said. The largest apparent problem for the marine force is finding quarters. They are camped in shell-

blasted and burned-out buildings in and around the civil aviation center and firefighting school adja-cent to the main airport terminal. There are three companies living

in tents along one of the crisscross-ing runways and other units along the airport's southern edge, where they overlook an Israeli unit about 300 yards away. Colonel Mead said he had had

no contact with the Israeli soldiers. At first the Israeli unit pointed two tanks toward the marines. Negotiations to remove the tanks were carried out through diplomatic channels rather than directly. Thursday, the tanks were finally

The colonel said he was looking for more permanent quarters in tents with wooden floors, now that the rains are beginning and there is no sign of an early departure.

UN Is Urged

Cyprus Issue

UNITED NATIONS, New York

- Citing the eight-year occupation of a third of his country by Turk-

ish troops, Spyros Kyprianou, the president of Cyprus, has called on the United Nations to schedule a

new debate on the Cyprus ques-

At the same time Thursday, Mr. Kyprianou urged the world body "in spite of its weaknesses" to con-

To Reopen

covered the supply of enriched uranium to India by the United States. Washington halted the sales two years ago after India refused to agree to international supervision of all its nuclear power plants, as required by a 1978 U.S. law.

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi agreed two months ago that France could replace the United States as the fuel supplier. France agreed, but asked India to accept the latest International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on uranium fuel sale, including international supervision of fuel reprocessing even after a fuel supply-

WORLD BRIEFS

India Rejects New Controls on A-Fuel

NEW DELHI — India will not accept any new safeguards for the supply of enriched uranium by France to fuel the U.S.-built Tarapus atomic power plant, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said Friday.

Mr. Rao told the upper house of Parliament, "India will not accept any change ... in the Indo-U.S. treaty of 1963." The 30-year treaty

China Is Said to Set Terms to Russia

TOKYO --- A visiting Chinese official was quoted Friday as saying that China has demanded the withdrawal of 600,000 Soviet troops free the Soviet-Chinese border as one of three conditions for improving rela tions with Moscow.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, made the remark at the opening of a private conference Thursday in Tokyo, a Japanese parliamentary some

The source quoted Mr. Wang as saying that the Soviet Union had million troops stationed along its border with China and that China wanted 600,000 of them withdrawn. China's other two conditions were said to be that Moscow withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and that it stop supporting Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Saudi Arabia Deports Khomeini Aide

RIYADH — The Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry said Friday that had deported the representative of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Rabiglah Khomeini, to this year's Moslem pilgrimage following a riot by the sands of Iranian pilgrims in Medina Thursday night.

At least 19 persons were injured in the clashes. Saudi Arabians and pilgrims from other nationalities were also involved, the spokesman and the said Hojatoleslam Mohammed Khoiniha had been deported along with 70 aides.

with 70 aides.

In a statement read over the Saudi state radio, the spokesman mid "Those remaining are warned to refrain from undermining security and to be calm and devote themselves to the pilgrimage, otherwise the pilgrimage. ishment will be more severe." The statement was translated into Person for the 39,000 Iranian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia,

Sweden Says Submarine Still Trapped

BERGA NAVAL BASE, Sweden — A foreign submarine is sail trapped in the Stockholm archipelago after failing to break through the heavy steel cables of an anti-submarine net, the Swedish Navy reported

The hunt for the sub by about 40 surface ships and 10 helicopters entered its second week, and the navy dropped more depth charges before dawn, trying to damage the sub and bring it to the surface. Official spokesmen refer to the submarine only as a foreign vessel, but it is widely believed to be from the Soviet bloc.

A navy spokesman, Captain Sven Carlsson, confirmed a report in the newspaper Dagens Nyheter that the submarine had tried to escape Thursday into Mysing Bay but had failed to break through an antisubmarine net across the 500-yard passage. He also confirmed a report that a submarine was detected Thursday trying to get into Hors Bay, was resulted to the transfer of t apparently to aid the trapped sub.

Fukuda Leads Anti-Suzuki Campaign

TOKYO - Political rivals of Prime Minister-Zenko Suzuki opened s campaign Friday to topple him, citing "grumblings from across the ation" as proof of his failure to cure Japan's economic ills.

The charge came in the face of a government decision to spend \$7.6 billion to revitalize the economy. Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukada led the anti-Suzuki camp at a book publication ceremony attended by faction from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

"We may be outnumbered, but listen to grumblings from across the

nation on Prime Minister Suzuki's failures to handle the economy," No. Fukuda said, "The nation needs a leader who knows how to rebuild the nation's ailing economy," said Toshio Komoto, director-general of the

Mitterrand Denounces Role of Dollar

KINSHASA, Zaire - Presidents François Mitterrand of France and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire jointly denounced Western economic policies on Friday, and called for a greater control over world money and com-Mr. Mitterrand, in an allusion to the U.S. dollar, denounced the exis-

tence of a "dominant unit of currency" in the world, a "speculative currency" that, he said, "weighs heavily on those who have to pay for primary products."

Both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Mobutu spoke at the opening of the 9th French and African summit meeting attended by 43 countries. Mr. Mitterrand, who stopped here on the third leg of an African tour, is a frequent critic of U.S. monetary and economic policies. Zaire is heavily in debt to Western banks, and an emergency banking conference is to be held here Monday to discuss Zaire's decision to stop paying off its inte-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches

vene a special session to deal with the question of carrying out resolu-tions and to add a similar discus-**Agreements Improve** Lindsey said. Mr. Brown said the police had sion to the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly. India-Bangladesh Ties "We should concentrate not discovered kerosene or gasoline in merely on the adoption of resolu-tions and declarations," Mr. Kyprianou said, "but also, which the water used to saved the adjointraditions, even among Jews." ing building. Three men detained By William Claiborne Margaret Lindsey, the pastor's for loitering in the area were later wife, said that a neighbor awak-released, a police spokesman said. for loitering in the area were later is certainly more important, on

their implementation."
Recalling Cyprus's "proud 7,000-year history," Mr. Kyprianou said that nothing had had as severe an effect on the island as the Turkish invasion of 1974 and the subsequent occupation. "The aggression of Turkey against Cyprus," he said, "is not

only a present-day violation of sovereignty and territorial integri-ty; it is also a sacrilegious trespass on one of the oldest recorded his-tories in the world."

Mr. Kyprianou, one of six heads of state who are in New York for the 37th annual meeting of the General Assembly, said that his government was still trying to determine the fate of 1,600 people missing since the invasion. He asked the world body to exert moral pressure on the Turkish government to assist in the search and to

remove its forces of occupation.

Mr. Kyprianou said that Cyprus would welcome "for as long as necessary" a UN peacekeeping group to supervise a united Greek Cyprict and Turkish Cyprict po-lice force made up in accordance with the population ratio.

Talks if El Al Restarts

tadrut trade union federation said Friday that it was ready to negotiate on a plan to reorganize the grounded national airline, El Al, but demanded that full operations

The airline, which has been wracked by industrial disputes for the past few years, stopped opera-ting Sept. 22 in a dispute over the terms of employment of stewards, and management issued a reorgan-ization plan calling for the dismissal of several hundred employees.

Washington Past Service
NEW DELHI — Relations between India and Bangladesh,
strained for several years over border disputes, appear to have im-proved markedly with the signing of agreements on several issues, including an interim accord on sharing the waters of the Ganges.

The agreements, signed Thurs-

day, followed two days of meetings here between India's prime minis-ter, Indira Gandhi, and Bangladesh's military ruler, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad. The talks were the first in eight years between leaders of the two countries.

Expansion of the flow of the 150-mile (240-kilometer) stretch of the Ganges that runs through Bangladesh was not definitely resolved. Increased flow of the river in Bangladesh is regarded by most development experts as essential to its chances for self-sufficiency. But both sides agreed in a joint

communiqué to set an 18-month deadline for completion of feasibility studies and implementation of a resulting water flow plan. This would take place without additional political discussions. Mrs. Gandhi and General

Ershad also agreed that adjustments will be made to the daily water flow schedule from India's Farakka Barrage, a dam across the Ganges west of the Bangladesh border. But there will be no increase in the total flow until a permaneut solution is found. India has resisted diverting more

water from the Ganges through a canal north of Farakka that connects the Ganges and a branch, the Hooghly. It has said that more wa-ter in the Ganges is necessary to keep the port of Calcutta free of

Heavy silting has already made it impossible for large ships to reach either Calcutta or Haldia, a container port 55 miles downstream, for four months of the

The water flow has long been volatile political issue between In-dia and Bangladesh. Both coun-tries have offered plans that have been unacceptable to the other. India proposed a canal that would connect the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers and feed surplus water into the Ganges, base Bangladesh rejected the plan it said that although the canal would run through Bangladesh and dis-place 50,000 persons, it would be controlled at both ends by India. Bangladesh suggested that a st ries of dams and reservoirs be built vith Nepal in the upper reaches of the Ganges to increase the flow But India said this would unneces

sarily bring in another country. Recent political instability Bangladesh, including General Ershad's seizure of power in bloodless coup in March, has heightened anxiety over the dispute in Dacca. From India's very point, the Bangladesh government has been seen as exploiting and Indian sentiment over the issue divert attention from the political

After Pakistan lost a war wil India in 1971 and East Pakistal gained its independence to become Bangladesh, the new nation's relations with India appeared to based on gratitude. But after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibl Rahman, the country's first leader in a coup in 1975, tensions bega to develop. They became particle larly acute after Indian-trans-rebels began operating in Bangl desh from across the border.

Early Vote Ruled Out General Ershad has ruled any early return to civilian rule Bangladesh, Renters reported day from Datesa. But, speaking upon his rel

Thursday from the meetings of Mrs. Gandhi, he said discuss the local level would be held to

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fairs. Because Mr. Kennan won the peace prize last year he did not share in this year's award. Baptist Chapel Destroyed by Fire In Jerusalem; Arson Is Suspected By James Feron

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — A Baptist chapel in Jerusalem, whose congregation had grown from 35 to 350 in recent years, was destroyed by fire early Friday and police said they suspected arson.

The pastor, the Reverend Rob-ert Lindsey, said that a library in an adjacent church structure had been demolished by arson in 1974, that a mail bomb had exploded against an outside door in 1978 and that windows had been broken and slogans daubed on walls since

The fire, which started after midnight, turned the recently expanded chapel into a shell. The damage was estimated at \$50,000. There have been occasional at-

tacks against religious institutions in Jerusalem through the years. Mr. Lindsey, a native of Nor-Mr. Lindsey, a native of Norman, Oklahoma, denied that his church was proselytizing. "If that means spending money to persuade people to change religions, we're dead against it," he said.

The chapel contained simultaneous translation equipment for a congregation that Mr. Lindsey said has representatives of 12 to 15

said has representatives of 12 to 15 countries, including 25 to 30 Is-raelis. The Reverend Wesley Brown, a pastor who works at Jerusalem's Ecumenical Institute and who is associated with the Baptist group, said, "The service is mostly in English with some He-brew and is translated into Dutch,

German and French." Mr. Lindsey, who came to Jerusalem in 1943, said the church, which also contains a kindergarten and garden area, is in a quiet Jewish residential neighborhood. "Our neighbors have been very supportive and some came to me this morning with checks, so we could

begin rebuilding," he said. The municipality has been very anxious to maintain the peace, and they work hard at it." he said, re-

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ferring to the city of Jerusalem and Mayor Teddy Kollek

Prime Minister Menachem Begin issued a statement during the day, saying, "If it was arson it was a malicious crime that should be condemned in the strongest

Josef Borg, minister of interior, police and religious affairs, visited the destroyed chapel, and told the pastor, "We are very unhappy about what happened" and are "always disturbed about such incidents in Jerusalem, a city of peace." Mr. Borg denied that the government had not acted firmly against religious fanatics, saying "we are against such violence re-garding differences of religious

When the library room for Bible

school workshop was burned out in 1974, she said, it was linked to a fire that same night in the Swedish Theological Institute. Recent church incidents, Mr.

Lindsey said, included the painting of swastikas on the building and the distribution of posters and leaflets in Mea Shearim, the city's ultra-Orthodox Jewish section. "The posters were against the Hare Krishnas, the Baptists and others, warning people not to have anything to do with them," Mr.

Economy, Security Top Suharto's U.S. Agenda

WASHINGTON - Economic progress and military security will be at the top of the agenda when President Suharto of Indonesia meets Tuesday with President

Ronald Reagan, according to In-donesia's ambassador to the United States, A. Hasnan Habib. Mr. Habib and U.S. officials emphasized the goodwill aspects of Mr. Suharto's first visit to the United States in 12 years. But the ambassador made it clear Thurs-day that Mr. Suharto would also be seeking greater access to U.S. markets for Indonesian products other than oil and gas. Americans use about 350,000 barrels a day of Indonesian oil, mostly in Califor-

Oil exports are deemed too nar-

row a base to sustain an expanding economy, and Indonesia is seeking to develop sales in the industrial West for its other products, which include textiles and coffee, Mr. Habib said On another matter, he rejected

port of moves by the five members of the Association the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to pressure Vietnam into removing its troops from A U.S. official said meanwhile that the Reagan administration considered Indonesia to be "completely supportive of ASEAN's ap-

suggestions that the Suharto gov-

ernment was lukewarm in its sup-

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the administration had "no sense at all" that Mr. Suharto would come to Washington with a "shopping list" of hoped-for favors. In the 1982 fiscal year, the United States provided Indonesia with \$67 million in development assistance, \$23 million in shipments under the Food for Peace program and \$40 million in forcign military sales credits, the official said.

Mr. Suharto and his wife, Tien, are on a state visit to Spain. They are scheduled to arrive Sunday in the United States and spend two days at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, before flying to Washington on Tuesday. Mr. Suharto is to meet with Mr. Reagan that morning and spend the afternoon with other officials. A state dinner is to be held Tues-

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Cost Estimate Jumps ols on A-Find For a Hotly Debated U.S. Anti-Tank Missile

the House Armed Services Com-

mittee's staff expert on Maverick,

warned that the missiles "would

Mavericks would commit the

House to the ultimate purchase of

"very favorable test conditions,"

assistant secretary for re-

search and development, acknowledged that during the tests, the

standard of 85 percent reliability. But, he said, "we have had an in-

crease in the trend toward reliabili-

ty improvements." Mr. Chen said two of the nine shots were unsuc-

cessful, but that seven were direct

U.S. School Says

Fellow Students

Taiwanese Spy on

STANFORD, California — Some Taiwanese students at Stan-

ford University are spying for the Taipei government, according to a university official.

itus of philosophy who investigates student complaints for the univer-

sity, said Thursday, "The objective

is to suppress any criticism of the Taiwan regime or dissent from its

totalitarian principles." Mr. Goheen said he had seen docu-

mentation of a number of com-

Stanford area had written to Rep-

resentative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Subcommittee on

Asian and Pacific Affairs, claiming

Indications of "a nationwide

limited group" of Taiwanese na-

tionals, some students and some

ndent The

John Goheen, a professor emer-

ssiles did not reach a target

the GAO said.

In July, the General Accounting

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON — In May, the Air Force was planning to pay \$2.97 billion for 42.275 Maverick anti-tank missiles in fiscal years 1984-1988. Revising the plan in September, the Air Force foresaw paying the same \$2.97 billion — but for 12.025 fewer Mavericks.

In addition, the Air Force calcu-WASHINGTON - In May, the

In addition, the Air Force calculated in May that the first 490 Mayericks it wanted to buy from Mavericks it wanted to duy months it wanted to make the second of the se

Being the state of ment. The project, which monitors military programs, released the documents to several reporters.

documents to several reporters.

The Air Force provided an explanation in a Pentagon report to Congress on increases in the estimated costs of 39 major weapons in the quarter ended June 30. The report said the cost of the Maverick grewfrom \$5 billion to \$6.2 billion to the largest growth among the 39 weapons. The unit cost rose 23 percent. the little wing a north to cost rose 23 percent.

The Air Force attributed 49 per-

The Air Porce authorized The Air Porce authori olved the spokester, cent of the mercane to a more than been depend; planned procurement, 27 percent to a correction in the way the undersuning sense of contractor quotes that exceeded contractor calculated inflation in maye, otherwise the original estimates," and 6 perwas translated mich cent to "estimating error and changes in support-training equip-

The Air Force prepared the documents for a review panel led by the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, Richard D. Delauer. That body advised the Swedish Navap of 'pilot production' of 200 heat-seeking missiles. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger accepted the advice on Sept. 29.

In a memorandum to the Air The Air Force prepared the doc-

In a memorandum to the Air Force, Mr. Weinberger said he was releasing \$160.2 million in funds from fiscal 1982 for the production strine had the he of the 200 Mavericks. The memo to break though r had been released earlier for the

He also said he planned to limit production in fiscal 1983 to 43 a month, subject to a review on Feb. It is a consistent of the results of further tests. The Air Force had proposed much faster acquisition, starting with a procurement rate two and a half times I of the results of further tests. The ublings from actal higher in fiscal 1983.

The Pentagon said the initial 200 missiles would enable the Air that they were "under constant surveillance and harassment by Knomintang agents. Many of us live in fear of our safety and the safety of our family members." Force to test the missiles' reliability. The Pentagon said that it would approve mass production only if Maverick "continues to prove its ability as a cost-effective tactical surveillance system to keep tab on weapon system" at night, in "limit-Taiwanese students in the U.S." Kate a see great ed adverse weather," and in "batwas reported after a 1976 investigation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to

Critics say that five years of testing nave taned to show Maverick to be effective in simulated combat conditions even in the daytime, particularly in comparison with a A Water to a relatively cheap, mass-produced ave week there a 30mm cannon that destroyed or mobilized all of the 10 Soviet main battle tanks in an operational test. in March, Anthony R. Battista, not.

U.S. Relaxes Airline Rules On 'Bumping'

By Carole Shifrin Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Civil
Aeronautics Board has relaxed
rules for airlines that bump passengers from overbooked flights.

probably get more pilots killed than they would kill targets." He said that approval of the 200 initial In the future, arrline passengers holding confirmed reservations who are not accommodated because their flight has been oversold will not be entitled to any compensation if they are placed on flights scheduled to get to their destination within one hour of the original arrival time,

office urged the Pentagon to delay the initial purchase, saying that five years of operational testing failed to show that Maverick "can be used effectively by U.S. military personnel in combat." It did poor-The board, in a draft of its deci-sion Thursday, defended the y even when pilots were alerted to what to look for and in other change on grounds that passengers delayed an hour are "not seriously inconvenienced." The new rules would eliminate what was called a Starting in February, the Air Force did tests of nine Mavericks. windfall to passengers who have suffered little damage while en-According to a report in the sumcouraging airlines to make efforts to minimize delays, it said. The rules will take effect around mer, the first eight were found to have a less than 30 percent probability of working properly after being airborne for 14 hours. Martin F. Chen, the Air Force's Christmas, 60 days after they are published in the Federal Register.

Now, passengers bumped against their will must be given the face value of their one-way ticket, from a minimum of \$37.50 to a maximum of \$200, even if they are booked on another flight within minutes. If the airline cannot provide alternate transportation to the passenger's destination within two hours of the original scheduled arrival time, compensation to the passenger is doubled. The two hours is extended to four hours on international flights.

The board also decided to eliminate the minimum payment of \$37.50 on grounds that some air-lines have introduced regular low fares or special discount fares below that amount.

It also ruled that the compensation rules would not apply to in-bound international flights on U.S. airlines, putting them on equal footing with inbound flights of foreign airlines, which are already ex-

The board retained the other compensation provisions of its overbooking regulations, which require an airline to solicit volunteers for denied boarding -- often for free transportation or mone-tary rewards — before resorting to

He said a campus newspaper re-ported that 11 professionals in the ■ Consumer Group Protests

The Associated Press reported from Washington that an aviation consumer group has warned that the board's decision will result in hordes of passengers being left stranded at the nation's airports.

Matthew H. Finucane, director of the Aviation Consumer Action Project, said the one-hour rule will result in "a sharp increase in the current bumping rate of 130,000 passengers a year as the airlines adjust to the fact that they can often bump without paying.

"The board's view that a onehour delay is nothing to complain about shows an insensitivity to the campus newspaper cited reports of fact that a passenger's time is valusimilar activity at several other able," he said. "A one-hour delay can be a serious inconvenience, Mr. Goheen said the spying can double the length of many appeared to be conducted by "a trips such as from Washington to New York and can cause a passenger to miss important business and social engagements."

New Right, Though Still a Power, Runs Into Trouble in Campaigns

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — In West Virginia, a group called The Bye-Bye-Byrd Committee is circulating thousands of copies of a comic book with a copies of a comic book with a cover drawing of Sen-ate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd wearing a turkey costume, under the headline, "Are You Sure He's Really One of Us?" In Tennessee, Ed McAteer, head

the conservative Religious Roundtable, has called Democratic Senator James R. Sasser "a murderer" and a man with a "perverted conscience who votes in favor slaughtering little babies."

In Tulsa, Oklahama, the Nation-Conservative Political Action Committee has run newspaper advertisements directed against Democratic Representative James R. Jones, the House Budget Committee chairman. The ads say, "Jim Jones and Tip O'Neill: Two

ever before; their leaders are courted by the White House and quoted

Representative Bill Chappell Jr.,

About 35 demonstrators gathered Friday outside the Department of Labor in Washington, after the government announced that U.S. unemployment had reached 10.1 percent in September.

his re-election campaign.
In North Carolina, Republican
William W. Cobey Jr., an ally of
Senator Jesse Helms, moved ahead of incumbent Democratic Representative Ike Andrews after Mr. Andrews was charged with drunk driving last week. (He later pleaded guilty and was fined \$500.)

Mr. Cobey, who ran a respect-

able, but unsuccessful, race for lieutenant governor in 1980, is one of several dozen House and Senate candidates backed by Mr. Helms' Congressional Club, which expects to raise \$10 million for this elec-

His impact on the race was clear when the balanced-budget amendment came to a vote in the House last week. Mr. Cobey's television

Area in Alaska, City in Virginia

munities in Alaska and the Washington suburbs have the nation's highest incomes, the

Newly released 1979 income census area of Bristol Bay, Alaska, the nation's largest salmon-fishing area. A distant second in income, at \$12,885

Bay's No. 1 ranking was the re-sult of a statistical quirk. Bill Phillips, a legislative aide to Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, noted that thousands of nonresidents come to the area each spring for the salmon run. He said this skews per capita income, which is cal-culated by dividing all income in a statistical area by the area's

drews for two weeks for opposing the amendment. Mr. Andrews. who had said privately that he considered the amendment "a sham," suddenly had a change of heart and voted for it, as did the other 10 members of North Carolina's House delegation.

Reagan's Prime Rate:

Unemployment

There is little doubt that New tight groups have found themselves on the defensive in 1982 after contributing to the defeat of several liberal Democrats two years ago. Democrats learned tough lessons from 1980. In campaign after campaign, candidates have challenged the New Right. When the National Conserva-

tive Political Action Committee announced that it wanted to test commercials against Senator Edward M. Kennedy in Massachusetts, Kennedy campaign aides warned television stations that they could be held responsible for any inaccuracies in the ads.

To date, not one of the ads has run in the state, according to a committee spokesman, Joe Steffan. As a result, the committee pulled out of the Kennedy campaign after spending \$522,000, he said.

This leaves Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, as the committee's top target. It plans to spend \$625,000 to \$645,000 in an attempt to defeat him.

Mr. Sarbanes is a liberal, but other New Right targets are moderates. The committee plans to spend \$300,000 to try to defeat Senator Lloyd M. Benisen, Democrat of Texas, who is considered pro-big business, and \$240,000 to \$300,000 against Mr. Melcher of Montana, even though he supports New Right positions.

The New Right seems at times to be marching toward November with two left feet. The National Conservative Political Action Committee aired a commercial featuring a woman who said that, as "a typical Montana conserva-tive," she couldn't vote for a "big-spending" liberal like Mr. Melcher. It turned out that the woman had just moved to the state, wasn't registered to vote and had never heard of Mr. Melcher before she appeared in the ad.

In the U.S., the Jobless **Seem Skeptical About** Protesting at the Polls

ELIZABETH, New Jersey --- After working 29 years for the Singer Manufacturing Co., Albert Fehrenbacher found himself in an unemployment line the other day for the first time. "I'm giving up voting for the rest of my life," he

voting for the rest of my life," he said ruefully, "because I don't trust politicians."

"When they campaign, they promise this and that, but when they get in office, they do something different," the 64-year-old machine operator said. "With Reagan, he's cutting some programs, which I feel is right, but he's cutting other jobs and it isn't right."

By midmorning Thursday, about 700 men and women were standing in the muggy warmth of the Union County employment office here to claim unemployment benefits. Many seemed to share Mr. Fehrenbacher's skepticism toward the importance of this fall's congressional elections, reinforcing conventional political wisdom and official government findings that "the unemployed don't vote," at least not as heavily as do people

Slightly fewer of the more than two dozen persons interviewed here and at the state employment office in Newark talked of voting for Democratic candidates in November. A few said they were will-ing to give the Reagan economic program more time. But at least half said they had no intention of

voting.
With 11.3 million people out of work throughout the United States, and unemployment a major political issue, the attitudes of the jobless could be a critical factor in the elections, especially in economically hard-hit states.

Some Democratic campaigns and independent groups have been registering the unemployed to

Project Vote, a nonpartisan effort with \$35,000 in donations from labor unions and slightly more from private foundations, says it has registered more than 80,000 people who were standing in lines for unemployment, food stamps and welfare benefits in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva-nia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

"Our objective is to increase electoral participation by those who participate least and are most in need of an equal voice at the polls, and that means low-income people and unemployed workers," said Sandy Newman, the group's executive director.

But privately, both Democratic and Republican strategists are skeptical that these efforts will produce a large turnout among the

"It's a real challenge to get those people to the polls because they they've been unemployed for any length of time," said a labor offi-cial in Michigan. He said that even a politically active union like the United Auto Workers in Michigan would have trouble getting its 200,000 unemployed members to

the polls.
"I don't want to sound callous

"The evidence appears to be that they don't vote very heavily," said Gene Eidenberg, director of the Democratic National Committee. "One reason is that losing your job is such a devastating blow both economically and psychologically that people are depressed and focused on getting more work

Census bear out this assessment. In 1978, the bureau reported, 47 percent of people with jobs claimed to have voted, as against 27 percent among the jobless; in 1980, the figures were 62 percent

going to lampa to look for a job. I can't find anything here."

Although volunteers were registering people on the spot, many people did not want to take the few minutes needed to sign up. "I can't right now," Beatrice Rieder, a 56-year-old legal secretary, said after a five-minute interview. "I've got a dental exposintment."

ot a dental appointment."

Others, however, felt strongly enough about the economy to want to register their discontent this fall. "I think Reagan messed everything up." said William Raney, 27, who worked five years for the Newark, New Jersey, Water Department before being laid off in December.

off." Mr. Raney said. "I'm going to vote against Reagan. I'll vote for the Democrats; I don't care

not swayed by the efforts of Democrats to blame Mr. Reagan's policies for the state of the economy, or by the president's reply that the economic mess" was the work of the Democrats.

in them and give them some more

CIA Issues Reports for All Eyes countries like the Soviet Union tion Service, a branch of the De-

the Stanford ind

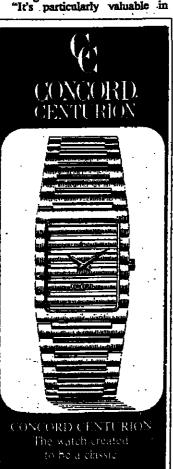
U.S. universities.

By Lynn Rosellini

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Some of the
most popular spy reading in town
isn't by John Le Carré or Ken Follett. It's published by the Central Intelligence Agency and is available to anyone who wants it.

Each day, thousands of quiet sleuths employed by the CIA eign radio broadcasts at American installations abroad. They also monitor foreign spend their days listening to formonitor foreign press reports and, when they can hear well enough, The choicest items are transmit-

ted to a central office in Rosslyn, Virginia, where the agency publishes them each weekday in eight daily reports. The information is used not only by the CIA but also by the White Water CIA but also by the White House, State Department Pentence and State Department ment, Pentagon and other govern-



and East European areas, where the governments are not open," said Dale Peterson, the agency's spokesman. "It is difficult for us to acquire information from those areas, so we rely very heavily on what they have to say themselves." Washington of a change of govern-

Sometimes, the first word in ment abroad comes not from double agents but from CIA transla-tions of radio reports. "When a government is overthrown, the overthrowers make immediately for the radio stations to begin broadcasting their propaganda," Mr. Peterson said.

In many ways, the CIA's monitoring agency, the Foreign Broad-cast information Service, is much like any other news-gathering or-ganization. It has a newsroom and its own 24-hour wire service, as well as everyone else's. It has editors who ferret out the best news items and specialists who write de-tailed economic and military anal-yses. It has everything, in fact, but sports and comics.

But, unlike most news organizations, this one does not disclose its circulation, staff size or number of offices abroad. Even the editor's name is a secret, although several service alumni have gone on to become CIA spokesmen, including

Mr. Peterson. The service, which recently celebrated its 41st birthday, grew out of World War II intelligence efforts. Despite the fact that its reports are now available to the pub-lic, it still prefers to keep a low profile. Until 1970, reporters who quoted from the Foreign Broadcast Information Service wire were forbidden to name the service as the source.

The eight daily reports, which are broken down by region, are available by subscription through the National Technical Informa-

Bush to Visit African States

. The Associated Press RENO, Nevada — Vice President George Bush will visit Cape Verde, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zeire, Zumbia and Zimbabwe later this year to discuss bilateral and regional issues, the White House announced here Thursday. No dates were given. The announcement said Mr. Bush would emphasize U.S. support for regional solutions to regional problems and op-

Fangcheng multinational autonomous county. A bullet missed Hu Yaoguo by 3 meters."

year subscription to a single report costs \$250. A typical report is 30 to 60 pages. A sample from a recent issu

The news agency went on to re-port that "Vietnamese troops opened fire at Hu Yaoguo, a peasant who was walking a water buffalo in Naleng village in Tan-shan commune in Guangxi's

"One Chinese border defense soldier," reported a Chimese news agency in Beijing, "and one Chi-nese border inhabitant were wounded recently as the result of the Vietnamese troops' continued armed provocations along Chinese border areas in Guangxi and Yun-

of a kind. And neither one represents Oklahoma." The drumbeats of New Right conservatives are echoing across the United States' political parade ground. In Washington, these groups are richer and louder than

> in the press.
>
> Compared with 1980, however, 1982 is not shaping up as a particularly good year for New Right power brokers. Of nine Democratc incumbent senators targeted for defeat by major conservative groups, all but two - John Melchof Montana and Howard W. Cannon of Nevada — hold comfortable leads. And in the primary election Mr. Cannon defeated a Democrat who was supported by New Right organizations, Repre-

> sentative Jim Santini. Still, the New Right has had a considerable impact on the politics

a Democrat supported by some New Right groups, defeated a lib-eral, Reid Hughes, in the Florida primary runoff Tuesday. Repre-sentative Christopher H. Smith,

Lead in Income

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Com-Census Bureau reported Thurs-

statistics from the 1980 census found the nation's highest per capita income, \$14,948, in the per person, was the city of Falls Church, Virginia. Alaska officials said Bristol

population. was elected two years ago with A 'Family' Feud Breaks Out on Senate Floor

Denton Questions Ties of Peace Group That Includes Politician's Wives

By Donnie Radcliffe Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Betty Bumpers was in her husband's Senate office on Oct. 1, listening to the Senate over the public address system, when Senator Jeremiah A. Denton Jr., Republican of Alabama, rose to tell colleagues that the peace group she founded last winter is "guided" by four groups controlled by or associated with

communists. "I was surprised, shocked and bewildered," the 57-year-old wife of Senator Dale Bumpers, Demo-crat of Arkansas, said the following week. "Even though he kept saying he did not attack me, the very idea that he would bring up that I would be associated with something that questioned my loyalty to this country is absolutely ridiculous."

founded "Peace Links — Woman Against Nuclear War," an umbreila organization to help publicize the threat of nuclear war and the arms race. In so doing, she may have guar-anteed berself a place in history. A spokesman for the Senate Histori-

cal Office could not recall another

instance in which the cause of a

Senate wife became the subject of

a major floor debate.

Last winter Betty Bumpers

That debate erupted when Senator Bumpers proposed a resolution to designate Oct. 10 "National Peace Day." Though the status of that resolution remains unre-solved, Peace Links has scheduled a "Peaceday Festival" in Washington and in several Arkansas com-

Senator Bumpers, in rebutting Senator Denton on the Senate floor, likened the attack to the "guilt-by-association" era of Senator Joseph McCarthy. Still, Betty Bumpers said the attack may have been the best thing that could have happened to Peace Links. It gave the group the public exposure it needed over an issue that has aroused passions across the coun-

"Who would have thought that I had to get State Department clearance?" said Mrs. Bumpers, referring to Senator Denton's charges that 4 of the 14 organizations on Peace Links advisory board have communist connections. In recruiting its members, she said, "peace" was the operative word, along with a consideration of how effective each member organization's literature was judged

ment. "He was a prisoner of war, and maybe that colored his thinking in a way he can't be too rational about, but that doesn't mean the rest of us can't be."

Teresa Heinz, wife of the Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, is also active in Peace Links. She said that although Senator Denton did not question their motives in his floor speech, he probably thought the group could be "used" by subver-

"I know there is a mentality out there that if you think in terms of peace, you weaken your position," she said. "It's true that I don't have all the facts now, but I do have the capability of informing myself. God knows, we have a lot of people in the cabinet who have absolutely no expertise in the issue. If they can do on-the-job training, we can learn, too."

Mrs. Bumpers said there is no formal membership — "anyone can be an adviser to us" — and that because Peace Links has no literature of its own, it circulates the material published by other groups.

Her associates include other

wives of Senate Democrats, such Senator Denton acts like he's as Niki Tsongas, wife of Paul the only patriotic one," said Mrs./ Tsongas of Massachusetts; Barba-Bumpers during an interview in Peace Links' Capitol Hill apart-Michigan; and Barbara Eagleton,

wife of Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri.

There are also wives of Democratic governors, such as Dorothy Lamm, wife of Richard H. Lamm of Colorado, and Sharon Percy Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller 4th of West Virginia. Rosalynn Carter, the wife of former President Jimmy Carter, is also in

the group. A former schoolteacher who has memories of the "duck and cover stuff" during the cold war era of the 1950s, Mrs. Bumpers said she tried to alleviate her third graders' fear of war by pretending that the drills she was leading them in were for tornadoes. It never sat well

Two years ago she decided she needed to know more about the arms race. She started to educate herself. Last winter she went back to Arkansas, enlisted 35 of the state's "most prestigious" women to help and held an organizational meeting.

Once the effort in Arkansas was under way, Mrs. Bumpers turned her attention to other states. In Washington, she, Teresa Heinz and several other women invited Senate wives to the Heinz home to see a film on nuclear war. "It was across the spectrum, and 55 of them came. I was very surprised,"

or uncaring, but the hard facts are that the relatively disadvantaged are the least likely to vote," said a senior official of the Republican National Committee.

rather than voting."

Reports from the Bureau of the

among the employed compared to 41 percent among the unemployed. "I'm not voting this fall," said Richard McCracken, an oil pollu-tion control worker laid off in April by the Clean Venture Co. in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, "I'm going to Tampa to look for a job. I can't find anything here."

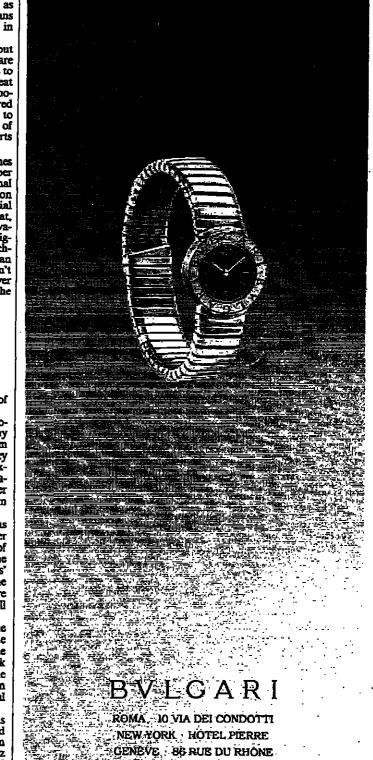
got a dental appointment."

in December. "It's the first time I ever got laid

However, several said they were

"They're both trying to pass the buck," said Robert Thompson, a 27-year-old machine operator laid off in May by Corning Fiber Glass in Kearny, New Jersey. "Both par-ties have a legitimate reason for saying what they do. I don't think that's the issue. But since the Republicans have the seat now, peoole should have more confidence

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Belgian Local Elections on Sunday Seen as Test of Government Policy

BRUSSELS — Belgium's munic-imposed.

The elections, the first nationipal elections Sunday are being portrayed by opposition parties as wide ballot since last November, a national appraisal of the 10- are purely local in their adminismonth-old government and the trative impact, and the parties of

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economic austerity program it has imposed. the center-right ruling coalition say they bear no relation to national

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politics. But campaigners and political commentators attribute more importance than usual to their results

Belgium's previous ruling coali-tion, of Social Christians and Socialists, was not much more successful than the present government in dealing with the nation's economic problems. But a spokesman for the Socialist Party said recently, These elections are a chance for voters to give their verdict on the policies of this government."

Unemployment and inflation have worsened since Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' coalition of Social Christians and Liberals took power. Official figures show unemployment has risen to 11 percent from 9.9 percent last November and inflation to 9.4 percent

In February, the government announced austerity measures that included a price freeze, reductions in family allowances and unemployment benefits, increases in social security fees and the gasoline and income taxes, and reductions in the military and education

The effects of an eight and one half percent devaluation of the Belgian franc at the same time, aimed at boosting exports and stimulating the economy, are just beginning to show.

French-speaking region of Wallo-nia, Belgium's once-mighty steel industry is on the brink of colwith plant closures and layoffs adding to the toll of unem-

There are other factors that could hurt the government's show-

ing. In Flemish-speaking Flanders, voters are thought likely to give more votes to the Flemish separatist party, the People's Union, than the ruling coalition. A judicial investigation into the tax affairs of the Social Christian leader, Paul Vanden Boeynants, could cost the

party further support.
The local elections coincide with efforts by Mr. Martens to win trade union acceptance for new wage restrictions and social security cuts. But officials say the government will not be swayed in its economic policies, whatever the outcome of the vote.



Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Christian Social Union, chats with members of a veterans club in his home village of Grosslellenfeld, West Germany. Mr. Strauss has been on a campaign swing through Bavaria for Sunday's election in which his party is expected to make a strong showing.

Widow Says Pope Used Calvi in Debt Talks

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

ROME -- Pope John Paul II entrusted Roberto Calvi, the late chairman of the Banco Ambrosiano, with negotiating for the assumption by Opus Dei, a controversial conservative church body, of any possible Vatican debts resulting from the collapse of the Milan bank, Mr. Calvi's widow has charged in a published interview.

The Vatican immediately denied that allegation and others made in Washington by Clara Calvi to a correspondent for a Turin newspaper, La Stampa.

Mrs. Calvi, who has been living the Vatican finances to put them with her son in Washington, was in order." speaking out for the first time since her husband was found hanged last June beneath Blackfri-

ars Bridge in London.
In the interview published
Thursday, she charged that her husband had not committed suicide, as was initially ruled by a British jury, but had been murdered in connection with the Opus Dei negotiations. Opus Dei, which favors strongly

anti-communist policies, was recently raised to a status resembling that of a religious order by the pope. It is an organization of lay-

As a result of the collapse earlier this year of the Banco Ambrosiano, the Vatican bank, officially known as the Institute for Religious Works, may have to share responsibility for some of the Milan banking group's \$1.4 billion in ansecured loans that it endorsed.

The Vatican denied in particular an allegation by Mrs. Calvi that the pope had received Mr. Calvi early this year to "entrust him with The Reverend Romeo Panciroli,

director of the Vatican press office, said Mrs. Calvi's charges belonged "in the pure realm of fantasy." A spokesman for Opus Dei, Giuseppe Corigliano, denied that the organization had played any part in any financial negotiations such as Mrs. Calvi described.

Minister Says Vatican Is Liable United Press International reported from Rome that the Italian treasury minister told Parliament on Friday that the Vatican bank is liable for \$1.287 billion in debts owed by the Ambrosiano bank, but that only Pope John Paul II could make it pay up.

Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta made the statement in replying to questions about the scandal that had forced the government to liquidate Italy's largest private bank. Mr. Andreatta described the Ambrosiano bank collapse as the "largest postwar crisis in the world at the level of a single

financial institution."

For Sunday's Election selves from their 13 years in gov.

By James M. Markham ernment. "We can never acquit them for the past," he asserted. New York Times Service KEMMATHEN, West Germany Though he does not say so pub-The Free State of Bavaria is an licly, it is an open secret that Mr.

Strauss Taps Old Ties

On a Campaign Swing

them of the ties that bind.

became a butcher, was born.

cheese and cold meats.

election.

Grosslellenfeld, where his parents, grandfather and great-grandfather

are buried, Mr. Strauss laid ceme

tery wreaths, and then invited local notables to a feast of beer, bread,

On Sunday, the eight million voters of Bavaria, West Germany's

biggest state, will elect a new legis-

lature. It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Strauss, 67, the premier of

Bayaria, and his Christian Social

Union will be returned to power;

for them, the challenge will be to

top the 59.1 percent of the vote they cornered in the 1978 state

watches the Sunday returns in Mu-

has gone into the making of Chan-

an anti-Strauss plank when the Ba-

varian, running as the Christian Democrats' candidate, unsuccess-

fully challenged Chancellor Hel-

Interviewed as his car whisked him toward a rally in Nuremberg, Mr. Strauss insisted that many vot-

ers found it "disgusting" that the

liberal Free Democrats — "like

newly born children" -- have now

attempted to disassociate them-

mut Schmidt.

Free Democratic Party.

Strauss would like to be deputy chancellor and foreign minister in Bonn — an ambition that means the elimination of Foreign Minister in the chancel of the state undeclared monarchy, and its un-crowned king, Franz Josef Strauss. has been visiting his loyal subjects in the last few weeks to remind ter Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Although in Bonn he may be the perennial bad guy of the West German political script, down here Free Democrats' chairman A chastened, reorganized Free Dem-ocrat party could serve this end in a tour through southern Bavari-

an he demonstrates quickly that he is "our Franz Josef." School chil-But crude ambition does not seem to be the sole ingredient in dren leave class for the day to pres-Mr. Strauss's thinking. He senses that, under the guidance of Willy Brandt, the Social Democrats are ent him with flowers, bands wel-come him to villages, mayors re-verently introduce him. Reminding about to slide to the left in an at-Bavarians of his own ties to the tempt to recuperate young Germans attracted to the radical conservative, heavily Roman Catholic countryside, Mr. Strauss dropped in here Thursday on the simple farm where his father, who Green protest movement. In a po-larized nation, he thinks the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian allies have an historic opportunity. Later, down the road a piece in

"has nothing to do with the Greens," he said. The working class wants "jobs, they want social security, they want internal peace, they want a high degree of freedom, they want no war. They want a normal life. This is guaranteed by us, and not by the SPD," or Social Democratic Party. cial Democratic Party.

If in the Sunday vote the Free Democrats — as many politicians expect — tumble from the 6.1 percent they won in 1978 and are eliminated from the state legislature, their disarray, and the chances of a challenge to Mr. Genscher's leadership, will mount.

But Bonn politics will be very much on Mr. Strauss's mind as he And, if Mr. Strauss's party can push its own share of the vote above 60 percent at the expense of nich. From his Bavarian power base, Mr. Strauss hopes to shape the future course of West German the Social Democrats, he will be able to argue that their support is softening, too. The entry of the Greens to the Bavarian parliament — a possibility — would confirm In the pushing and shoving that Mr. Strauss's argument that "we have four parties now."

cellor Helmut Kohl's new govern-ment, Mr. Strauss has made it increasingly clear that he would like to humiliate, and split, the small From different perspectives, both Mr. Strauss and Mr. Brandt appear to be gambling on a polarization of West German politics. A Mr. Strauss has some old scores to settle with the badly divided Free Democrats, who ditched their foretaste of this new alignment greeted Mr. Strauss when he visit-13-year arrangement with the Soed Nuremberg, a northern Bavaricial Democrats to join Mr. Kohl an industrial center of 490,000 that and the Christian Democrats; not has traditionally tilted to the Soleast is that the Free Democrats in cial Democrate the 1980 national elections ran on

Few politicians arouse such conflicting passions as Mr. Strauss, and, as he appeared to speak to the crowd in Nuremberg's Haupt-markt square, disloyal subjects raised a cacaphony of whistles and

"I warn against a poisoning of the atmosphere," said Mr. Strauss warn against a polarization in which the democratic consensu can be lost."

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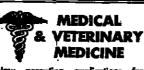
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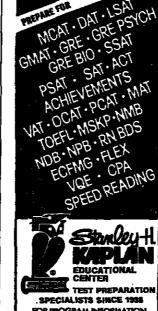
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	Reading –	
Which issues of from foday's have	the international H ve you read or look	erald Tribune apart ed at in the last week?
6 out of 6	62 (11)	3 out of 6 5
5 out of 6	13	2 out of 6 6
4 out of 6	4	lout of 6 🛭

Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?					
Postal subscription at home	23 (12)	Bought at newsstand	<u>86</u>		
Postal subscription at place of work	16	Aeroplane	4		
Home delivery	7	Elsewhere	3		
Office delivery					

		<u></u>	
Which of these s	ections do y	ou usually read or look a	<u>.?</u>
Front page news	98 ₍₁₃₎	Comics/cartoons	66
Editorial page		Sport	44
Business and Finance -Editorial	73 .	Arts, leisure	33
-Tabular	28	Special supplements	51

S ₂	yndicated Ioans Eurobonds	14	Back page (Safire/Buchwald/Baker)	81
	Who else reads or Check all that ag		your copy of IHT?	·
	No-one else	26 (14)	One business colleague	13
·. <u>.</u> . ·	Husband/wife	45	Two business colleagues	7
hous	One other schold member	10	Three or more business colleagues	7
	or more other	4	Other people	[8]

		, ,	7
	— Travel —		ά.
<u></u>			<u>}</u>

Average readers per copy: 2.4

OF		=			
U 5	a) Apprexim	nately how many	trips by si	r bave you r	sade
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	(count each re	eard trip as one)	•		
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	presence or brosussoners b	шрова	•			
		None	1-5	6-9	10-20	21-
	Total trips by air (15) Base: all respondents	[6]	37	18	23	16
•	Business trips by air Base: all air travellers	12	37	6	22	13

.Base: all air travellers	
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Have visited at least once
Domestic flight, within your own country of residence	(17) 50
Europe, outside your country of residence	<u> 30</u>
U.S.A.	<u>60</u>

30	
<u>60</u>	
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base	: all dusi	iess aur i	13Aene12		
07	On busine	s air trips	, which cla	ss do yeu	normaliy
	travel on				
a) long	trips (over	four hours	. ·		

et tubs (up to tour nours)	a)	b)
	Long trips (4 hours+)	Short trip (under
First class	, 2 9 ₍₃₎	
Business class or equivalent	40	34
Full fare economy	. 28	53
Other	7	7
		_

		بالشنائب يراوي
Do you hold a	VIP/Executive card wit	h any airline?
	Yes 34 (15)	
Base: all business		
Base: all business		No <u>66</u>

-Goo	ds & S	Services -
09 Approximately 12 months have	, how many	times, if at all, during the last
. a) Rented a ca	ar on busines	ss? ss when in another country?
<u> </u>	a)	. p)
	ented <i>at all</i> on business	Rented abroad on business
Not rented	53(36)	· 55 ₍₃₇₎
1-2 times	. 21	23
3-6	13	14
. 7+	11	8
10		
often do you sta	r travel awa y in first cla	ry from home on business, how ss international hotels?
Always/almost always	50 ₍₃₆₎	Never / 🖸
Frequently	, 16	Do not travel on business
Occasionally		
Occasionally	, <u>13</u>	
Occasionally	f the followi	ing do you usually buy at
Occasionally Which, if any,	of the followi	Cognac 52
Occasionally Which, if any, of duty-free shops	of the following:	. 58
Occasionally Which, if any, of	of the following: 34 (39)	Cognac 32
Occasionally Which, if any, of duty-free shops Cigarettes Cigars/tobacco Whisky	of the following: 34 (39) 16	Cognac 52 Other alcoholic beverages
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Readership Survey

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	144			EJEJ	SEA.		Æ
			-				
13	Which o	f the follo	wing do y	ou smoke	, even i	fonly	
ο.		. 50		កា		_	87

Cigarettes (42)*29	Cigars	<u> </u>	Pipe tobacco	
Which credit car	rds do you use	nows	lays?	
VISA/Barciaycard/ Carte Bleue	48 (43)	· An	erican Express	62
Eurocard/Access/ Mastercard	. 📴		Diners Club	18
How many cars a company-owned		our ho	sehold including	-

None	One		Two	Three	Four+
10 (44	, 42		36	8	4
What is th	e model and	i year	of man	efacture of t	hese car
1982	• .	П	E	ingine size	
1981		24	und	ler 2 litres	49
. 1980		24	:	2-2.5 litres	11
1979		19	. ove	2.5 litres	27
1978		13	nno	lassifiable	31
1977	or earlier	34			
Which, if a	ny, of these ca	rs is c	ompany-or	med?	
Car 1	Car 2		Both	Neither/n	o answe
26	4		4		66 ₍₅₅₎
Base: all o	ar owning l	house	holds		
If any are co responsible !	enpany-owned for the choice	l, for v of mak	vhich of the	em were you p lei?	ersonally
Carl	Car ₂ 2	•	Both	Neither/n	o answei
59	8		7		26,50
Rase: all c	YOMNONV CR	r orum	ers		

<u>59</u> 8		7	26 ₆₅
Base: all company ca	r owner	rs	
Which of the folk household own?	owing do	you or members of your	
Stamp/coin collection	15 40(₁₅₇₁	Stock/shares	70 ₍₅₈₎
Precious metals/gems	45	Options/commodity futures	7
Antiques	52	Eurobonds	8-
Works of art	55	Other bonds	22
Second or holiday home	32	Mutual/unit trust funds	23
Other real estate (excluding main home)	36	•	•

inotes:	Base: all respondents unless otherwise shown
	All figures are percentages
-	All percentages are based on those
	encurring the anestion

Occupation in employment 87 (59) a housewife 2

retired a studen	_	otherwise not i employme	·· 🗔
What is your pr	rofession?	<u></u>	
Businessman	46 (N)	Medical/legal/academic	10 (61)
Scientist/Technologist	<u></u>	Diplomat/civil servant	TO.
, Consultant	8	Artist, author, actor, musician	3
. Architect/surveyor		Armed forces, police	1
Engineer	10	Other	13
Base: all in employm	ıent		•

19	Approximately how many people are in which you work, including yourself.	n the establishmen

(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address) Less than 10 17 (62) 300-999 4

10-24	12	1000-1999	6		
25-99	19	2000+	14		
100-299	I 3 ,	Do not work in an establishment	3		
If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23 Base: all in employment					

السيستان والمراج			منفقال
20 In which of the principally eng	following aged?	industry sectors is your co	mpany
Agriculture, forestry fishing and mining	6 (42)	Banking, insurance, financial services	15(4)
. Oil industries	12	Advertising, PR, publishing, broadcasting	8
Manufacturing -industries	22	Education	9
Engineering, construction	9	Legal/medical	5

Engineering, construction	Legal/medical	5
Wholesale, retail export/import agency.	'Government/diplomatic/ international agencies	4
Public utilities 2	Arts, entertainment	7
Transport, tourism 6 lase: all in employment	Other	6
21 What is a) your part	tion and h) your remove hills	منطنت

21	What is a), your position and	l b), your responsibility within
	that establishment?	
	a) Position	b) Responsibility

		· -	_
Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner	27(05)	Financial	20 ₍₆₆₎
Senior management	28	Marketing/ Export/Sales	23
Middle management	20	Operations	17
Executive	9	Technical	20
Clerical	2	Purchasing	6
Other	11	General management	31
Do not work in an establishment	3	Other	19
Base: all in employmen	at	•	

Are you a Director or member of the M the organisation for which you work?	anagement Boa	rdo
Yes 📆 (67)	No	6
Rose all in amployment		

23	In the last 12 months, in your business or pro- capacity have you been involved at all in pur- leasing decisions for any goods or services list	chase
	(Check all that apply) Car fleets and company cars	26
	Vans/trucks	IO
	Word processors/automatic typewriters	33
	Office equipment: copiers, calculators,	Z7

Main-trame computers/computers with network systems	15
Stand-alone computers/personal/ office computers	18
EDP/Computer service/software	18
Business/industrial site selection/ building/construction	18
Scientific/medical instruments	10
Telephone & telecommunications systems	28

Company aircraft	2 ,
Plant and equipment	18
Primary, raw materials and chemicals	Π
Banking/financial services	<u> 30</u>
Company insurance/pension plans	20
S. S	47

T		
	Base: all in employment	
•	Transfer of technology services	14
	Freight/transportation services	22
	. Advertising and PR services	28
-	Start recruitment	

you work have	offices?	ene or	9	
One 24(08)	Two-nine	29	Ten or more	5
	world-wide hea	d offic	e of the organiz	atio
for which you work?				
	内穴			•

Readership Survey

Dear Reader.

This page probably looks familiar. We ran a version of it several times last Spring. Back then, the blanks after each question were there to be filled in by our readers.

Almost 5,000 thousand of you did so, in every corner of the world, and the completed pages which you mailed back to Research Services Ltd. in London have been carefully tabulated and compiled.

and compiled.

So, here on this page are our survey results; the readers of the International Herald Tribune in profile.

You are a highly educated, widely travelled audience, employed for the most part in top managerial positions. You have an average personal income of U.S. \$70,383 per year and generally enjoy the exceptional lifestyle which our advertisers have long recognized as the hallmark of our global readership. Impact 82, a study of the Trib's third of a million readers in 164 countries, breaks down these survey results for the first 164 countries, breaks down these survey results for the first time to show readership of both our Atlantic and Pacific

Advertising and other business executives interested in Advertising and other business executives interested in studying this document can obtain a copy by writing to me at the Trib or by contacting our nearest sales office.

We deeply appreciate the central role in this project of our advisory panel of leading advertising and research executives who helped to plan, evaluate and present this research:

Mr. Gorm Borup, Thai International; Mr. Louis J. Crossin, Doremus & Company; Dr. Marcel Eeckels, Marketing Contact; Mr. Heinrich Kernebeck, HMS Media-Service GmbH; Mr. John Lawson, Foote, Cone & Belding Ltd.; Mr. Jay Perlstein, Rhône-Poulenc S.A.; Mr. Francesco Zangheri, Olivetti Pubblicità.

Olivetti Pubblicità. In addition of course our warmest thanks go to all our readers who gave their valuable time to tell us about themselves. Also thanking you are the various charities you designated to receive contributions on your behalf:

Cancer Research (\$2,555),
World Wildlife Fund (\$1,660) and
the International Red Cross (\$1,365).

With our thanks once again,

Lee W. Huebner

Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence? In top 100 37(70) In top 500 17 Not in top 500 46

Base: all in employment	
Classification —	

	•		 	
26 Are	-	86 (17)	Female	14
27 Wh	ich is your ag Under 25	e group?	 45-54	2:
	25-34		 55-64	. 14

Z	Which is your ag	e group?			
	Under 25	· [3] (18)		45-54	23
	25-34	22		55-64	4
	35-44	31		65 or over	7
	Average age:	44			
20			-		

	Country of residence	Country of citizenship
Ешгоре	68	37
U.S.A.	6	49
Middle East	2	2
Far East	[3]	3
O.1	6.55	18.50

20			
6-12 months		More than 5 years	
Less than six months	6 (20)	1-5 years	3

4	•	-	
Doctorate/higher university degree	38	Below university degree	19
University degree			

What is the subject of you qualification?	our degree or professional
Engineering (mechanical,	Natural sciences (Phys-

electronic, instrument, civil etc)	19a.	Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths., Biology, Geography)	13
Law	10	Economics	19
Medicine	3	Accountancy	5
Arts and humanities	29	Business studies	23
Base: all with at lea	st one r	miversity degree	

31	Into which of the annual income be	following groups fore tax from all s	does your own persources fall? (US do)	ional lars)
	UP to \$14,999	8 ₁₁₄₁	\$50,000-\$74,999	24

UP to \$14,999	8 114		\$50,000-\$74,999	24
\$15,000-\$19,999	5	-	\$75,000-\$99,999	12
\$20,000-\$29,999			SION, UNIVOLONEE	
\$30,000-\$49,999 Average person	23 nal incor	me: \$		

	erage personal incom	e: \$70.383
32 a) v	/hat is/are your native to	ngue(s)?
_	Notine desired	naaa ka

Native tongu	e Read publications
English 🚰	<u>in</u>
French 12	38
German 10	21
Other European 16	21
Other 🗿	[7]

Protectionist Hokum

Democrats running for the presidency in 1984 are tempted to go flat-out protectionist. Organized labor says it is going to throw its unified support behind a chosen candidate early in the campaign. Among the candi-dates, bidding is getting hot. It is depressing, but not surprising, to see Walter F. Mondale out on the union convention circuit winning enthusiastic applause with speeches about the unfairness of letting Japanese companies sell all those cars in America to people who would otherwise buy American.

The American anxiety over Japanese imports is turning into an obsession. The danger in that obsession is that it deflects people's attention from the real causes of economic distress and instead generates xenophobia, the most unhelpful of public responses.

In its most common form, the accusation against the Japanese is that they enjoy open access to the American market while they make it difficult for Americans to sell there. That is not entirely wrong. But it is hard to think that, with the most open market in the world. Japan would buy many American cars. The most expensive ingredient in a car is labor, and the Japanese factories produce a compact car with 45 percent less labor than the Americans do - and with better quality control to boot. The American automobile manufacturers have serious disadvantages in world competition, but access to the Japase market is the least of it.

In steel as in autos, the companies have lost control of wages, and labor costs now run about twice the average for the American

economy. Those extremely high labor costs leave producers vulnerable to foreign competition. But that is a subject you will rarely hear mentioned at union conventions.

Despite some specific industries loss of position, the American economy as a whole remains highly competitive on world mar-kers. The United States exports far more in manufactured goods than it imports, and it exports far more in agricultural products than it imports. That is how it pays its oil bill. Management and labor in several declining

industries, most notably steel, are carrying on an aggressive campaign to persuade Americans that the whole economy is sinking. That is flatly untrue. Taking the economy all to-gether, labor productivity is still the highest in the world, by a substantial margin. Protecting American steel and auto manufacturers by barring foreign imports does not save American jobs. It only redistributes unem-ployment, to the benefit of the protected producers at the expense of everyone else.

The structure of the American economy is now going through a period of deep historic change. Some sectors - energy, communications, information - are rising in wealth and competitive position. Others are losing. It is a painful process for society, and particularly for the people caught in the shrinking industries. They are entitled to special considera-tion and aid. But neither they nor the country are helped by politicians who tell them that all their troubles are to be blamed on the Japanese, Mr. Mondale knows it.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Creator ex Machina

James Ussher, the 17th century archbishop of Armagh, is remembered for his calculation that God created the world in the year 4004 B.C. The estimate strikes modern ears as incongruous because it offers exactness in a theological matter in which scientific precision has no place. Like church and state, religious and scientific explanations are best kept separate. Hence there is reason for unease about two recent books from distinguished scientists who offer decidedly mystical explanations of bow life arose on Earth.

The conventional scientific view is that life evolved by chance from the soup of chemicals that covered the early Earth. Francis Crick, the biologist, does not reject this thesis, but because of unresolved problems it contains he proposes in "Life Itself" a radical alternative: that the early Earth was seeded with spores dispatched in an interstellar rocket by an earlier civilization. Such an origin would explain the virtual uniformity of the genetic code in all known forms of life.

The chemical soup hypothesis holds that all that is needed for life to start is the emergence of a chemical that can both mutate and replicate itself: Evolution can then get to work. A famous laboratory simulation 30 years ago confirmed that most of the right chemical ingredients were likely to have been present on the prebiotic Earth. However, no one has yet managed the next stage, that of getting a nucleic acid system to materialize from the soup.

Mr. Crick is biology's pre-eminent theorist and his views merit respect. But by shifting the origin of life from Earth to some other planet, he replaces one problem with another. That route of escape can be taken to extremes, and astronomers Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe have done so in "Evolution From Space." Their thesis is that the Earth has been continually bombarded with genetic elements from outer space. These cosmic genes, they surmise, are directed by a higher intelligence, intermediate between ourselves and a diety.

Their thesis is more in the nature of mysticism than a testable hypothesis. Like Archbishop Ussher's, their argument is a mixture of incompatible elements. The problem of explaining how life evolved from the chemicals naturally present on the early Earth is immensely difficult, but scientists need not yet abandon hope. Evidently, life is possible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Now Sweden, Too, Devalues

In carrying out his austerity program, Olof Palme has the advantage of the labor unions' full confidence. But isn't it ultimately the evolution of the international situation that will determine the success or failure of his efforts?

The spectacular devaluation of the krona puts Sweden's Nordic neighbors in a difficult situation. Denmark, a member state of the European Community, devalued its currency by 3 percent in June, Norway carried out a 6percent devaluation in the third quarter and Finland devalued by 4 percent as recently as Oct. 7. The view in industrial circles in Oslo is that these countries, which have close trade relations, have entered a vicious circle of devaluations rather than tackle the structural causes (wage costs, for instance) of the declining competitiveness of their exports. - Le Monde (Paris).

Frightened of Information

The Soviet attitude toward information was neatly summed up by the late Andrei Amalrik when he wrote that the KGB spends millions of rubles to stop people from talking and then millions more to find out what they really think. But there is more than just absurdity in the situation. The Russians' fear of information is one of the main obstacles to the internal development and the external relations of the Soviet Union.

They fear information coming in, going out and circulating within their own country unless they can control it. This means that facts are suppressed or distorted, that people at the top of the system lose touch with those at the bottom, that those at the bottom lose confidence in those at the top, that plans are based on false statistics and decisions on doctored information, that rumors abound, and that the entire nation remains isolated from the world in which it lives. No state can modernize in these circumstances, nor play an effective role in the modern world.

Self-Reliance in Steel

The chairman of Pakistan Steel has expressed the hope that the mill will break even by the late 1980s. Along with the matter of profitability, however, the question of pricing must be taken into consideration.

The development of an indigenous steelmaking capacity is a major step toward self-reliance and economic independence. The Western point of view on steel-making by a developing country is heavily tinted by their own interest in finding markets for their steel products rendered surplus by overproduction and cutthroat competition. From the point of view of present position of supplies and prices, steel imports may appear to be a tempting proposition. But in the long run, the situation may change. Local steel manufacture, even at a cost slightly higher than international prices, is in the national interest, specially because it will help save scarce foreign exchange, besides creating employment and fostering downstream industries.

But this should not be taken as a license to raise prices indiscriminately. It is important to take steps from the beginning to maintain the cost of production at a realistic level. - Dawn (Karachi).

A Tribute to Helmut Schmidt

West Germany's parliament has turned its back on a masterful political technicism and a world-renowned diplomat. Helmut Schmidt will go down in the history books as his comtry's first chancellor to be ousted by a no-

confidence vote. He deserves better. Chancellor Schmidt helped West Germany carve a new image of leadership within Westera Europe as a counterweight to the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union. He shored up West Germany's position within the Common Market and strength-ened the economy. He repeatedly stressed his friendship for the United States while trying

— The Durham (N.C.) Morning Herald.

to work out difficulties with Moscow.

OCT. 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1907: Taft Demands 'Open Door'

SHANGHAI — Disclaiming authority as an official spokesman of the American government and insisting that he spoke as an American citizen, Mr. William Taft at a banquet here re-avowed the adherence of America to the "open door" policy. He said that America would resort to every legitimate means to prevent injury to trade by the violation of the "open door" policy, through the granting of political preference to her competitors. He declared that America had special political and commercial interests in China because of the possession of the Philippines, which possession would not be terminated by sale or other sudden cessation. He disclaimed fear of China or of Chinese policy.

1932: Golden Gate to Be Bridged

WASHINGTON - What in effect is the biggest loan approved thus far by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a self-liquidating enterprise was made known when the board agreed to buy \$62 million worth of California state bonds for financing a gigantic bridge across the Golden Gate. Stretching across the bay that is considered one of the finest harbors in the world and one of the most inspiring sights, the bridge will be the largest in the world, outranking the recently opened structure at Sydney, Australia. The span will link San Francisco to a territory heretofore confined principally to large country estates, and will thus open up a strategic area for urban development.

JOHN RAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER. Co-Charmes

PHILIP M. FOISTE WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. McCABE LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

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The Losers, Says One, Were the Viet Cong

PARIS — On May 15, 1975, I was standing on the official dais reviewing the first Victory Day parade in Ho Chi Minh City, which had been known as Saigon until several months earlier. The crowd marching by waved the flags of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The

troops, though, bore only the North's colors. I asked the general standing next to me where were the famous Viet Cong Divisions 1. 5, 7 and 9. Van Tien Dung, commander in chief of the North Vietnamese Army, answered coldly that the armed forces were now "unified." At that moment I began to understand my fate and that of the National Liberation Front When I was a student in Paris in the late 1940s. I had wanted desperately for my country nothing less than what France and other West ern nations enjoyed — independence and a democratic political life. When Ho Chi Minh

came to Paris to negotiate with the French, I became a devoted follower.

I returned to Saigon in 1958 and was appointed by the South Vietnamese government director of the national sugar refinery in 1964. I came to feel that scarcely any of the top leaders was a patriot and that I could not serve the country together with such corrupt generals and officials. In December 1960, at a jungle meeting, my friends suggested that we form the Provisional Committee of the NLF.

Almost All Southerners

Throughout this period we had close support from the North Vietnamese Communists. We were in fact dependent on them for weapons, communications and especially our propaganda network. But almost all of us were Southerners. Ours was not a communist movement. And the North Vietnamese never indicated that they wanted to impose communism on the South. I was in prison when the 1968 Tet offensive swept the country. (Later I discovered that secret negotiations had been going on between the Americans and the NLF and I was to be traded for two American colonels.) The offen sive proved catastrophic. It is a major irony of the Vietnam War that our propaganda trans-formed this military debacle into a brilliant victory, giving us new leverage in our diplomatic efforts, inciting the American anti-war move-

NEW YORK — Prince Noro-dom Sihanouk, when he was

the proud ruler of Cambodia, used

to travel the world in the pomp

and circumstance belitting an Ori-

ental potentate. Now he is a

modest visitor in the United States, a man without a country

and whose prospects for regaining

assert himself deserves attention.

It is symptomatic of a broader dis-

pute between the Soviet Union

and China to strengthen their in-

Cambodia is currently a battle-

field on which the Soviets and the

Chinese are challenging each other

through their respective proxies.

Prince Sihanouk is in an awkward position. He fears and detests the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the

genocidal movement that killed

members of his family among hun-

dreds of thousands of other Cam-

bodians before the Vietnamese

toppled its regime. But he has

leftist faction in an attempt to

drive the Soviet-backed Vict-

The chances of the coalition

winning militarily are dim. The

Khmer Rouge is composed of

namese out of Cambodia.

Yet his forlorn struggle to re-

his past authority are remote.

fluence in Southeast Asia.

By Truong Nhu Tang

The writer, a founder of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam and minister of justice in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, fled on a boat loaded with 40 refugees in November 1979, This article is excerpted from the current issue of The New York Review of Books.

ment and disheartening the Washington plan- defeated and forgetting past hatred, a tradition ners. The truth was that Tet cost us half of our forces. Our losses were so immense that we were simply unable to replace them with new recruits. One consequence was that the Hanoi leadership began to move unprecedented numbers of troops into the South.

In June 1969, in response to a request by the Communist Party, which was preparing to participate in the Paris peace conference, we formed the Provisional Revolutionary Government. The Hanoi leadership accepted and supported the NLF platform at every point, and gave the firmest assurances of respect for the principle of South Vietnamese self-determination. Later, of course, we discovered that the North Vietnamese Communists had engaged in a deliberate deception to achieve what had been their true goal from the start - the destruction of South Vietnam as a political or social entity in any way separate from the North.

Watergate Surprise

After the Paris agreement was signed in 1973, most of us were preparing to create a neutralist government. We hoped America and the other signers would play an active role in protecting the agreement. Certainly no one expected Watergate and President Nixon's resignation.

No one expected America's easy and startlingly rapid abandonment of South Vietnam. I myself, the soon-to-be minister of justice, was preparing a policy of national reconciliation that specifically excluded reprisals.

It is important to note that our views were not based solely on naïveté. In the 1960s NLF leaders had never hoped for total military victory against the Americans and their clients. Our entire strategy was formulated with the expectation that we would eventually be involved in some kind of coalition government.

A coalition government dedicated to concord and reconciliation was - and still is - the most pragmatic as well as the most humane means toward national unity. Such a government would be in accord with the strong Victnamese moral tradition of showing grace to the

Might Vietnam Be Enticed Out of Cambodia?

By Stanley Karnow

about 30,000 guerrillas who can own force and thus exert pressure

him with money and weapons. He argues that he could organize his the United States. Vietnam has

on Vietnam to come to terms. That

Americans may shudder at the

thought of a fresh involvement in

Southeast Asia, but the region can-

not be ignored if the United States

hopes to maintain a credible pres-

the Soviets are now using the huge American-built base at Camranh

Bay for their navy. The installation

gives them more effective access to

the Pacific and Indian oceans. At

least 10 Soviet ships are based at

Camranh, among them a cruise-

missile submarine. Soviet recon-

naissance aircraft operating out of

Camranh are now able to fly over

Vietnam is not entirely comfort-

extensive parts of Southeast Asia.

able with the Soviet presence. But

without the Soviets it would feel

naked in the face of the threat

from China. An approach worth

When I was in Hanoi last year

Vietnamese officials constantly re-

iterated a purported desire to es-tablish diplomatic relations with

drawn out of the Soviet orbit.

ann can he

Reliable reports indicate that

ence in that part of the world.

alternative seems unlikely.

do little more than harass the

Although they are unenthusias-

tic about having Vietnamese troops on their soil, the Cambodi-

an people are evidently even more

afraid of the Khmer Rouge. The

problem for Prince Sihanouk is to

work out a compromise that effaces the Khmer Rouge and per-

suades the Vietnamese to pull out

of the country. It is not a settle-

He sees no solution until the So-

viets and the Chinese cease to use

Cambodia as an arena in their own

squabble. At the same time,

though, he is exploring possible roles that the United States could

The United States underwrites

the seat he and his allies hold in

the United Nations, so as to pre-

vent international recognition of

the surrogate regime that Vietnam

four years ago. But UN endorsement has no practical value.

Prince Sihanouk would like the

Reagan administration to furnish

play to ease tensions in the area.

ment that he can reach alone.

180,000 Vietnamese.

that historically marked Vietnamese conduct even toward the Mongol and Chinese aggressors. Almost every Vietnamese family had ties with both Communists and anti-Communists.

Unfortunately, when the war did end, North Vietnamese vindictiveness and fanaticism blossomed into a ferocious exercise of power. Hundreds of thousands of former officials and army officers of the Saigon regime were imprisoned in "re-education camps." Millions of ordinary citizens were forced to leave their homes and settle in the so-called New Economic Zones.

One month after the "re-education" program was imposed, few of those arrested had been released. I asked the leaders why they didn't free the people in the camps as promised. I was told that the authorities had said only that the former officials of the Saigon regime should bring with them food enough for a month.

A rigid authoritarianism settled down over the country, supported by the third-largest army in the world although Vietnam is among the 20 poorest nations in the world.

Members of the former resistance, their sympathizers and those who supported the Viet Cong are now filled with bitterness. These people swear openly that had they another chance their choice would be very different. One often hears views such as this: "I wouldn't give them even a grain of rice now. I would pull them out of their hiding places and denounce them to the authorities." The myth of Ho Chi Minh, the great patriot, has dissolved to nothing.

Northern Carpetbaggers

The radical and hidden nature of the Northern takeover resulted in the displacement of virtually every moderate and neutralist. There was simply nothing to stop the most rapacious plans from being carried out. Carpetbagging Northern officials fought each other, sometimes at gunpoint, for the best offices, the most comfortable houses, the most lucrative positions. The people kept their sense of humor, fre-

quently ridiculing the party's slogans. Formerly Ho Chi Minh called on the population in the

lately been making conciliatory gestures toward the Reagan ad-

ministration, including the cooper-

ative effort to search for Ameri-

cans missing in action during the

Vietnam War, and the recent deci-

sion by the Vietnamese to release the children of American soldiers

The United States cannot begin

to consider a formal link with Viet-

nam until it agrees to end its occu-pation of Cambodia. But perhaps

there is room here for a package

deal of the kind being proposed by

Prince Sihanouk. He suggests that

Cambodia's neutrality be restored

and guaranteed by the major powers, and that elections be held un-

der United Nations supervision to

The Vietnamese claim they can-

not leave Cambodia without ex-

posing themselves to Chinese pres-

sure. If the Sihanouk plan could be

implemented, it might give them

Given the distrust and the ambi-

ons that prevail in the area, solu-

tions will not be easy. The quest

for a compromise ought to be pur-

sued, though, else Southeast Asia

could again become the scene of a

Tribune and Register Syndicate

determine its government.

some sense of security.

war that nobody wanted.

left over from the conflict.

North to double and triple their citorts to herete their brothers and sisters of the South Nowadays one hears those slogans sightly changed: "Everybody should double his efforts to buy a radio and bike for the party officials and triple his production so that the officials

can have a new house and a pretty girl friend," Throughout the country the people have passively resisted forced collectivization. The party tries to ascribe economic failure to natural calamities and the destruction of war, but the underlying causes are social and psychological There is widespread popular discontent, in addition to the failures of a totalitarian regime.

Theft of public goods and property is com-mon. The cadres work less because they no longer believe in their Communist leaders Vietnam is now practically an instrument of Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia. There are at least 10,000 Soviet advisers in Vietnam In my talks with party leaders I said: "You can make a revolution without clothes, but you cannot make a revolution by hunger, repression and building gulags." I protested that they had chenply sold Vietnam's independence to the Soviet Union. The people hated the Soviets, calling them "Americans without dollars."

Not many can believe these things, just as they could not believe that the North would take over the South and set up a communist regime. But the truth is that for the first time in our history people have risked their lives to leave Vietnam. Large numbers never med to flee Vietnam to escape French domination or the American intervention.

The Refugee Exodus

The refugee exodus began in earnest as the active population was systematically drafted into the protracted war against Cambodia and occupied Laos. For the first time since 1945, when famine killed 2 million people, Vietnam has been facing grave and widespread food shortages, because fanatical leaders have sacrificed their people in order to fulfill the obligations of "internationalism."

The golden opportunity to harness the ener-

gy of 55 million people to rebuild the shattered country came in April 1975 when foreign in-volvement ended. That was the time to initiate policy of national reconciliation without reprisals, to establish a representative government that would include a spectrum of political parties and pursue a foreign policy of nonalignment. That was the time to foster a spirit of brotherhood and focus the country's attention on the task of national reconstruction.

The Communists, however, chose aggrandizement rather than reconciliation. The moment of military victory was the moment they began to eliminate the NLF. Many of my friends lamented, "They buried the NLF with-out even a ceremony." At the simple farewell dinner we held to formally disband the NLF in 1976, neither the party nor the government sent a representative. It was a gesture of scom toward the nationalistic and democratic principles for which the Viet Cong had bled so copiously and which the international liberal community had sustained so faithfully.

Political power is now being concentrated in the families of Le Duan, Ho Chi Minh's successor, and of Le Duc Tho, Henry Kissinger's Paris adversary. Le Hong, Le Duan's son, is chief of security for the Politburo. Le Anh, another son, commands the missile defenses for the entire country. Le Duan's son-in-law is head of the air force and his brother-in-law has charge

of the party propaganda apparatus.

I was given the opportunity to work for this government. After the Communists had eliminated the NLF and imprisoned most of those they considered potential enemies, they offered me the position of vice minister of nutrition. I refused. I could not ally myself with a regime that had proved itself inhumane and that the people hated so passionately.

During the 1960s I had given up a good job fight for certain ideals which are still the ideals of the Vietnamese people: independence, democracy and social welfare. I have now to acknowledge my responsibility for the disastrous state of my country.

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A COMMITTEE COM

Unemployment Means Danger for Democracy

By Stanley Aaronowitz

YEW YORK — The U.S. Burean of Labor Statistics announced Friday that America has finally reached the magic unacceptable threshold of a 10-percent unemployment rate. The news was anticipated with charges and countercharges by political partisans, but, apart from the certainty that a few Republican heads will roll in the elections next month, most Americans are worded without being outraged.

Even the Democratic Party, the

side most likely to gain from the apparent failure of President Reagan's supply-side economics, has backed away from the full-employment goal in its recent election program.

A jobless rate of one in 10 workers

was not always the threshold of acceptable performance for the American economy. Twenty years ago the standard hovered between 3 and 5 percent. Economists and politicians swore a holy crusade against unemployment and poverty if 6 percent was reached. President Johnson's "Great Society" of the 1960s was introduced to eliminate an intoler-

able 6.5 percent rate.

By the early 1970s economic growth had slowed to a crawl. The suspicion spread that the "American Century" of full employment and economic expansion had come to an end when whites began to lose their jobs, too. And while the United States was fighting the Vietnam War, West Germany and Japan, among other countries, not only took back their own automobile and steel mar-kets by building cheap cars in ad-vanced factories, but also shipped their products to the U.S. market. In 1974 America discovered it was

no longer self-sufficient in energy. By 1980 its vaunted industrial might had been permanently croded. It was still a major industrial power, but its strength was no longer in natural resources and basic manufacturing. In an international economy it delivered only two indispensible items: cheap food and high-technology products. The trouble with this is that those industries produce few jobs. Food and computer technologies are labor saving. And the jobs created by the computer in telecommunications and information industries require more skilis than assembly-line work

To make matters worse, the new jobs in the high-technology sector eliminate jobs on the assembly line.

Robots replace auto workers, numeri-cal controls take jobs away from machimists, microelectronics wine out old skills in a dozen clerical occupations. In short, the scientific and technological revolution has made a mess of dozens of communities, destroyed millions of jobs and irrevocably changed patterns of family life.

To make America competitive with

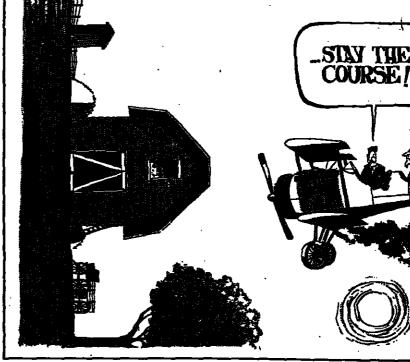
Japan and West Germany, the Reagan administration decided that billions of dollars in social services must be sacrificed. The tax cuts enacted by Congress in the last two years were designed to put more money into the hands of investors who would create jobs. Meanwhile the administration has allowed mannfacturing industries to go down the drain because, in its calculations there is no chance to revive the steel and auto industries and the chronically sick textile and garment industries short of protectionism. Interest rates remain high because

President Reagan wants to strengthen the dollar and reduce inflation. However, as the president has warned, Americans cannot have it both ways: In order to cool down the economy they must accept high jobless rates. This is the strategy of the coalition that put Mr. Reagan in power: Fiscal conservatism, benign neglect of the poor, low wages and high profits for the few are the basic program of sup-ply-side economists. This viewpoint worked as long as unemployment among white male heads of households was only 3 percent, even when other groups suffered substantially higher joblessness. The real test today

ing their jobs faster than any other group in the labor force. There are already a few signs that some voters are responding to the old-time religion of full-employment politics. The results of the New York and Massachusetts primary elections indicated a victory for "big spending" liberals. In Congress, some conservatives like Rep. Jack Kemp, the New York Republican, and many Democrats have urged that a big public works program be initiated to repair America's roads, mass transit, rusted

is whether the policy can retain popular support when white males are los-

water systems and communications During the last congressional session, even the administration's military spending program got rough treatment from usually compliant leg-



islators who are hearing from home-town business and civic leaders.

The Reagan program has fallen on hard times, but there is no serious alternative program with sufficient political clout to replace it. Many of the basic assumptions of supply-side eco-nomic policy enjoy bipartisan sup-port and there is little will to return to a full-employment policy.

Unemployment is increasing at a

rate comparable to the 1920s when the economy began slowing down even as the stock market was booming. As late as 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for president on a program of budget balancing when one of three were out of work, millions rosmed the highways and rode the rails and millions more lived in cardboard and tin huts called "Hoovervilles." In time, Roosevelt acknowledged that the new situation demanded new departures that ignored the effects of hard-money economics. He simply fed the poor, put millions back to work building roads and schools and paid for it with faith in recovery. He spent money that did not exist because he knew that economic collapse meant that democratic institutions were codangered.

Jobs bring dignity, people out of work become desperate when they lose hope. Rather than silent suffering many choose crime. Families tend to disintegrate and communities die. As Germany and Italy in the 1930s and, more recently, underdeveloped countries teach us, the only way to

maintain social order in these conditions is to create a police state. Eventually that solution fails and even the right-wing adopts some aspects of the welfare state even as it retains the compulsion to use coer-

cion to control the population.

America is in a similar situation today. Ronald Reagan is not Herbert Hoover, because he has a rational policy of economic survival for America's financial institutions, defense-related industries, and corpora-tions engaged in energy development. But the policy only makes sense if Americans are willing to give up our democratic traditions. America cannot handle the jobless rates and social chaos implied by the administration's

program without repression. The alternative is to agree that inflation is not America's greatest problem, that the survival of democratic institutions is more desirable than the health of banks and insurance companies. A democratic solution would mean biting the bullet of some inflation in order to put America back to work. Defense spending would have to be cut, with funds diverted to rebuild the country. The federal government would conclude that an unemployment rate greater than the anmual growth rate is both morally and politically unacceptable.

America is at the second great crossroads of the 20th century. There are no perfect solutions but some are better than others. It must agree that public control of investment is the

answer to current economic prob iems, or say goodbye to full employ-ment and perhaps to freedom.

The writer, professor of sociology at the City University of New York, is author of "The Crisis in Historical Materialism."

LETTERS -

Will Will Mull? It is unfortunate that columnist George F. Will appears so infrequently in the IHT. He was one of the most articulate apologists of the Reagan candidacy. It is time he started multing over the results.

ROLF HAMBURGER Neurlly-sur-Seine, France.

President Vigdis

Regarding "Iceland's First-Name President" (IHT, Sept. 13): The article refers to the president ight times by her surname of Finnbogadottir although you quok her as explaining that in located surnames mean nothing. She is known to Icelanders by her first name, so shouldn't you have called her "President Vigdis" throughout? CA REYNOLDS

Editor's note: As the president of dicated, international convention designates individuals by surnar

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gee Exodus politic in carried as a against Camboling to liest time where million people, Vice c and underpress to tation leaders have in order to fulfit; note to harness the e to rebuild the state il 10-5 when forego t was the time to me I reconciliation in

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LETTERS $\mathrm{ill} \; \mathrm{Mull!}$

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siderio, who settled in Naples, and is also represented in the Royal marine and the Academy exhibition. Control of the second of the s The Williams

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Paintings of the Warm South, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2, to Nov. 28.

The best of the three summer shows at the Serpentine Gallery is this last one — three sculptors (Christine Angus, Shirazeh Houshiary, Peter Randall-Page), two painters (Jeremy Hunter Henderson, Tony Wild) and a photographer (Sharon Kivland) selected from an open submission by Richard Francis, an assistant keeper at the Tate Gallery. Angus is a stone carver much influenced by Classical and Romanesque examples; Randall-Page also a figurative stone carver; Houshiary is inspired by legends of her native Iran, working in a compound similar to that from which village houses are

ARTS/LEISURE Colors Dark, Mood Light in Milan

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune MILAN — Without the swim-suits, it would have been hard to realize that the Italian deer of Krizia's animal sweaters. signers were showing spring-sum-mer fashions all week.

Colors were mostly dark: solid black or white, or black and white with lots of browns, navys, neu-trals and an occasional red. This is not what people expect from Italy, the land of Emilio Pucci and a country associated with explosive, sunny colors. But otherwise, there was a lighthearted feeling on the runway. Italian designers have gotten over their battlefield-type clothes,

reflected harsh political times and Red Brigade terrorism. Things may be the same, but the Italians have learned to cope, and this is reflected in happier fashions. There were also many parties going on, with the Pintos, the Missonis and Gianfranco Ferre taking turns. The most elaborate one was given by the Pintos, who own

which, a few seasons ago, grimly

By Max Wykes-Joyce

mational Herald Trib

Late spring in the year 1606, a

35-year-old artist, considered among the greatest living, lost a game of tennis, in a fit of pique

stabbed his opponent, and despite

powerful patronage and protec-

tion, had to make a swift getaway from Rome where he lived. He fled

south to the next great city,

Naples, (at that time much larger

and much more important than

Rome). His name was Michelange-

lo Merisi da Caravaggio. With his

of Neapolitan painting took a new

Caravaggio's significance to 17th-century Naples can well be

assessed in the great loan show of

164 works, sponsored by Martini & Rossi, at the Royal Academy of Arts — "Painting in Naples from Caravaggio to Giordano," of

which Caravaggio's 'Seven Acts of

Better even than in Naples itself,

where the paintings are scattered over a multitude of monasteries.

churches, and private and public

collections, a proper estimate may

be made of the progress of paint-ing from the realism of Caravaggio

and his followers to the establish-

ment of a native-born Neapolitan

'school,' of whom G.B. Caraciolo,

the first half of the century; and the romantic Salvator Rosa (1615-

1673), and the great international painters of the high Baroque, Luca Giordano (1634-1705) and Francesco Solimena (1657-1747),

among the most important names in the second half of the century.

All are represented in this splendid major show, with a 300-page au-thoritative catalog edited by Clovis

Pointing in Naples from Cara-

vaggio to Giordano, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadil-

A complement to the Neapolitan-

exhibition is the 20-work show at

the National Gallery, "Paintings of

the Warm South," subtitled "For-

eign Painters in Italy in the 17th

Century." These "foreigners" in-

cluded Claude Lorrain and Pous-

sin; the Dutch Jan Both (c.1618-

1652?) and Nicolaes Berchem

(1620-1683), both represented by

Italian landscapes influenced by

Claude and the French-born

François de Nomé (c.1593-after

1644), better known as Monsit De-

Whitfield and Jane Martineau.

Mercy,' the altarpiece borrowed

from the Pio Monte della Miseri-

cordia, is the seminal center.

ONDON - One morning in

Krizia. Black-tie and candlelit, it was decorated by Fiero Pinto, who created two full Donanier Rous-Faubourg Saint-Honoré. seau jungle tableaux, a fun remind-

As always in Italy, it all happens above the waist (this time always double-belted), meaning that the Italian designers are great at creating wonderful separates, with a unique flair for fabrics and textures, but that their overall concept of a silhouette can be a bit foggy. The Italians do not have the French designers' acute sense of proportions and unique ability for pulling a look together. This acmany pants and their hesitant ap-

Gianni Versace is right at the top and can be credited with being the most voluptuous of Italian designers, the only one who really knows how to cater to sexpots, preferably nch and well-traveled, which explains his popularity with French girls. His name is begin-ning to be solidly established in

Ferre's white pantsuit with sequined obi belt.

land mounts her color photo prints

in series — "Nine Sharp Things,"
"Six Chinese Experiments," "Fight

White on White" — to maximize

impact. Hunter Henderson por-trays urban and suburban every-

day life in a visual shorthand in

which colors are 'after' Van Gogh

and technique is the 'wet on wet'

Serpentine Three, Serpentine

Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W2,

of the birth of John Sell Cotman

(1782-1842) one of the leaders of

the Norwich School of landscape

painting (the other was John Crome the Elder), the Arts Council

has arranged a touring exhibition of more than 100 of Cotman's best

works, chiefly watercolors, and

ranging in date from a student

42) painted on his last visit to his

native city. The show demonstrates

the full range and beauty of his landscape and architectural paint-

ings, increasingly abstracting and simplifying as his life progressed. After London, the show goes to

Under the terms of the Cotman

bequest of 1946 to the Castle Mu-

Manchester and Bristol.

painting of "A Cottage in Guild-ford Churchyard" (1800) to "View From My Father's Garden" (1841-Heath Street, NW3, in

of Philip Guston.

proach to skirts, both in terms of

shapes and bemlines.

Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

This time, his sexy contribution consisted of flowered or striped metal dresses, made of a liquid gold coat-of-mail-like material. These dresses, which suggestively follow every curve of the body, are also a technical revolution of sorts because Versace claims it is the first use in fashion history of a metal that can be stitched with cotton thread. He said the technique, which he patented, was developed by a factory in West Germany that used to make metallic accessories -belts and jewelry.

Yet, Versace said he is at a turning point. "Everything I did in the last ten years was a contrast of shapes and materials. Now, I'm looking for more simplicity. I want to get closer to a wider range of women in need of real clothes." With 100 boutiques around the world, Versace is a staggering success story who has to keep reminding himself that he dresses many

17th-Century Neapolitan Painting in London Exhibits

John Sell Cotman 1782-1842

Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhi-

bition Road, SW7, to Oct.24; Whit-

worth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park, Man-

chester 15, Nov. 6-Dec 11; City of Bristol Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol 8, Dec. 18-Jan. 29; The Life

and Work of J.S. Cotman, Castle

At the Locus Gallery Leslie Dyer, a senior English painter, has

the nude and in the anthropomor-

phosis of tree forms. In this show of recent work he has achieved his

aims in both respects, enclosing re-

clining made torsos in ovoid struc-

tures; and, inspired by Italian olive

groves, portraying tree form and the naiadic spirit of the tree inex-

Leslie Dyer, Locus Gallery, 116 Heath Street, NW3, indefinite clos-

Something of the same feeling:

though the appearances are very

different, informs the work of Ger-man-born Joe Rose and French-

man Michel de Saint Ouen, both

now living in England, whose joint

show of recent painting "The Mys-tic Stream" is now at Wylma

Museum, Norwich, to Nov. 28.

constructed in her home land. Kiv-oils from its holding of more than

In celebration of the bicentenary long been feeling his way toward

800 works.

more functional, neat white comon suits, with Nehru collars, military epaniets and metal snaps, while the combination of strong shoulders and short skirts keeps them on Versace's sexy tangent. The other news at Versace's is a great fondness for white dresses, divided between short and Grecian or cut on the bias and finished with a kerchief hemline dipping in the back. Also known for wildly extravagant leather, Versace has not lost his touch, showing exceptionally well-cut white jodhpurs and tops with sweetheart necklines.

At Missoni's the goings were also good, mainly because the Missonis have reached that plateau where they have nothing to prove anymore. So, instead of nervously trying to put across a silhouette. they are now content to keep adding marvelous new sweaters, cardi-gans, long T-shirts and sophisticated track suits to their fans' knit

The Missonis' newest pattern, used mainly on long cardigans, is a jacquard flower, which, through a photographic process, is blown up to such proportions it becomes al-most abstract. Another new pattern is snakeskin, also enlarge unrecognizable proportions. The colors, on the other hand, are always highly familiar, with the usnal mélange of bougainvilles, tur-quoise, lagoon green, dusty rose plus a new deep iris blue.

Ruth Rabb, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, flew from Rome to attend Laura Biagiotti's collection, because, she said, "Laura is such a good friend." Biagiotti really designs two collections: One, of luxurious cashmere, was built around a nautical theme and came off well; the other, of cotton, linen and organdy, consisted of a string of doll dresses with a ruffled, pantalooned, pleated and cuffed coyness about them. Although as heavy as rich cream, it was well received by buyers from Texas and Florida, who can use clothes like this in their climates.

The Fendis' ready-to-wear collection suffered from the competi-tion of their enormously successful



Versace's sexy metal dress

for and accessory lines. Desnite. the Fendi sisters' talent, there is no such thing as a Fendi ready-towear image, but they are still trying and getting support from some stores, including Bergdorf-Goodman, while others feel the Fendis now have too much on

As for Complice, which every-body expects to be great because it is designed by Claude Montana, of Paris, it was a disappointment this time, maybe because, in an effort to be commercial, Montana has watered down his look much too much. Even with a mass-market approach, Montana is too lively a talent to be bridled down so tight-

Another one who needs another chance is Luciano Soprani, who started promisingly two seasons ago but is now suffering from second-act trouble.

Eskimo Art Rarities in Paris

By Souren Melikian International Herald Tribune

DARIS - The art of the Far-North from Greenland to Alaska made a rare appearance at auction this week. On Wednesday, Jean-Louis Picard conducted the first auction ever held at Drouot in which Eskimo art was featured on the catalog cover, represented by a

fair sampling of some 50 lots.

While Eskimo artifacts occasionally surface in small numbers in London and New York sales of primitive art, such a large group is highly unusual. Even more unusual was the remarkable quality of three or four pieces.

It is virtually impossible to buy

THE ART MARKET at auction anything quite as early and fine as the small ivory frag-mentary figure of the Okvik cul-ture (about 300 B.C.) from the Punuk island off the east end of St. Lawrence Island in Alaska. The

7.8-centimeter-high figure belongs to a phase of Eskimo art known to

specialists as Old Bering Sea I.
The highly stylized statuette
with its almond-shaped head and impish expression has much appeal to the modern eye and is fur-ther enhanced by the mellow brown patina. But it is a tiny and subtle piece that only a collector or dealer well-versed in his subject would buy (this type of objet d'art is best sold privately by a dealer who will offer it to a chosen client). Sure enough, the auction price, 5,800 francs, was 60 percent below the lowest estimate and generally thought low by those attend-

Minutes earlier, a superb feminine figure illustrating the so-called Old Bering Sea II phase of Eskimo culture (about A.D. 300) had failed to sell altogether. The knockdown price, 16,000 francs, was only half the expert's estimate, which, a collector said, was about right. The slightly elongated body, 13 centimeters high, is not a frag-ment. With its blend of archaic rigidity and elegance in its slenderness, it is intrinsically more important and desirable, as is any complete piece versus one that is fragmentary.

Similar mishaps befell the two other important carvings. One was the headless body of a man belonging to the Okvik culture and was given a broad, late first millenium dating. A small head that had reputedly been found buried near the body was assumed, plausibly if not certainly so, to match it. Given this uncertainty, its failure to sell at 64,000 francs was understand-

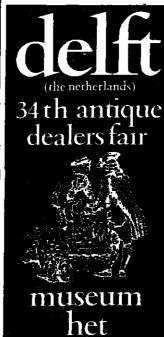
The other very important statuette was carved out of the bottom part of a sea-lion tusk. This would appear to be a piece of historic significance. According to the catalog entry, the squat feminine figure with a big rounded head, bare breasts hanging down and puny arms, was handed over by an Eskiief to a U.S. government of ficial when Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia. It failed to meet the vendor's reserve as the hammer went down at 86,300 francs, including the auction fee. This would be a lot by European standards if well below the top U.S. gallery price.

The handful of true connois-

seurs who attended the sale were excited. The provenance of the best objects, although not publi-cized by the anctioneer, in keeping with time-honored French practice, was apparently known to all and sundry. Jean-Claude Bellier, a Paris dealer in Impressionist and modern master paintings, has long been collecting in this field for his private enjoyment. He was parting with some of his items, it was said, for personal reasons unrelated to ling. That accounts for the high quality of some of the pieces, which reflected a collector's

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Okvik figure from 300 B.C.

The outcome was hardly glamorons — the larger pieces failed. Yet, the sale will remain a turning point in the market. This field of collecting had been a very secretive one until the Drouot sale, in this part of the world at least. It has now gone public. According to a well-informed source, the 10 collectors or so who are known to seek Eskimo art in Paris have so far been getting their coveted pos-sessions chiefly through North American dealers with contacts in Alaska. And, the source goes on, they are not overly anxious to draw attention to the excavated

To begin with, the objects are traded by the Eskimos themselves, who dig them up to the detriment of archaeological sites not easily protected from this form of cultural pollution. If the information of a European collector is correct, this is happening on a fairly extensive scale. Within the last 12 months, the collector said, he bought \$200,000 worth of artifacts. The question that concerned him as well as other collectors and professionals was whether an auction could act as a catalyst and send prices shooting up. This has been known to happen in the past

in certain fields. In the case of Eskimo art, however, this has not been the case and a change in the immediate future seems unlikely for several reasons. First, Eskimo objects, despite the recent stepping-up of unofficial digging, turn up in very small numbers compared, say, with African art. The frequency of sales. to sustain interest outside the present restricted girde of collectors Secondly, major museums proba-bly will not join the race in this case as they have done in others, not so much on ethical grounds

(these weigh little when it comes to

buying items dug up commercially in the Middle East at the expense of major sites) but essentially because there will not be any urge to Eskimo art is still looked at in an ethnographical perspective. It has to be documented to be of real interest, and that is, by definition, not the case with objects hought in the trade. The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, which has been sponsoring expeditions since the 19th century, has accumulated a hoard that can never be matched. The American Museum of Natural History has fabulous objects brought back under similar cir-

cumstances. Museums aside, institutional investors are equally likely to stay away — the objects are too rarefied and the criteria for assessing their importance too complicated; such buys are not easily justified to a board of trustees.

That leaves only pure collectors, and these are not likely to increase dramatically in number. The finest Eskimo objects are too small. They are made from materials such as walrus ivory, bone, reindeer antler, stone or wood that are anything but spectacular. They will always be sought after by collectors with a highly trained eye, indifferent to what might be called visual sensationalism. Unless, of course, the Japanese should discover one day how close the links are between the art of the prehistoric Eskimos and the northern parts of Asia.

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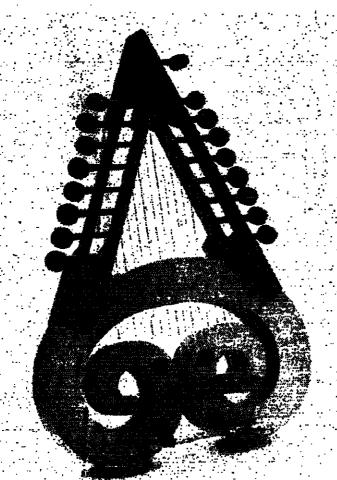
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"ART EXHIBITIONS" "ANTIQUES"
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Wayne Fine Art. seum, Norwich, the Cotmans so bequeathed are confined to the called Battistello (1578-1635), Stanzione (1585?-1656), and his pupil Bernardo Cavallino (1616-1656?) were the most important in The Mystic Stream, Joe Rose and Michel de Saint Quen. Wylma city. Accordingly, the museum is nting its own exhibition of 188 Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond John Sell Cotman's "West Front of Byland Abbey, Yorkshire." Street, W.1 to Oct. 23. drawings, watercolors, prints and

By Michael Gibson International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Louis Le Brocquy is an oddity in the latter end of this century: an artist with a straightforward cultural reference. He is also a painter with a love of the painterly who has elaborated his own strong and eloquent idiom and has devoted himself over the last 15 years



One of Jean Weinfeld's fantasy instruments in Paris show.

Shakespearean 'Head-Images' by Le Brocquy

tradition that is his own.

The term "head-image" is more appropriate than "portrait" (although he has in the past shown some striking visions of contemporaries such as Garcia Lorca or Francis Bacon, or Irish literary heroes such as Yeats, Joyce or Beckett), because his heads seem to be taking shape before our eyes out of curls of smoke and pigment, like apparitions, a spiritual esence straining to materialize.

The current exhibition is devoted to "studies toward an image of William Shakespeare," and here, too, the head takes shape on a white ground through the seemingly erratic wanderings and slurs of fleshless

Louis Le Brocquy, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to

Bernard Dufour is a gifted artist who withdrew to the country about 15 ears ago and has not shown much in Paris in the interval. His dominant theme at one point was the mide, which he handled with thoughtful cloquence. The current show is devoted to self-portraits done very much in the French tradition of reserve and understatement and Pascalian

We don't really walk away from the show with the feeling that we know what Dufour looks like. On the contrary, we mainly get the feeling of a man who glimpses himself in a mirror resting at an odd angle on a chair against a chest of drawers and incapable of quite focusing on himself. It is this peculiar, tantalizing or even frustrating failure to achieve the expected encounter that gives Dufour's work its uneasy rele-

Bernard Dufour, Galerie Beaubourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Nov.

Jean Weinfeld, born in Warsaw in 1905, has had a thoroughly eclectic career, which at one point led him to the Banhaus. Mies van der Rohe was his teacher and he acquired a diploma as an architect. When the Banhans was closed in 1933, he moved to France and, among other things, set up a dance company that gave choreographic renderings of

After World War II, he practiced a number of other trades but during the last four years he somehow got engrossed in a quaint and implansible project of his own. The result is to be seen in an exhibition at Jean-Louis arrante's Théâtre du Rond-Point: a collection of stringed instruments with shapes invented by Weinfeld —cellos, violins, lyres, guitars, banjos and lutes modeled after the spiral, the figure eight, the ram's horn, the cube, the pyramid and other shapes.

Weinfeld reportedly got some advice from violin-maker Etienne Vatelot, but whether the instruments also make music or improve on the sound of existing instruments remains to be heard. In any event, they represent a labor of fantasy and love and constitute an irresistible museum of implausible instruments.

Jean Weinfeld, Théâtre du Rond-Point, to Oct. 17.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

After the Implosion: Cleveland Sifts the Dust for Growth Ideas

CLEVELAND — The motion picture "Atlantic City" opens with a shot of the Traymore Hotel, a huge relic of the glory days of hxury and ease by the seaside, being blasted out of existence by an implosion

and ease by the seaside, being blasted out of existence by an implosion set off with plastic charges. Atlantic City, leaving its obsolete past behind, was entering the era of gambling casinos.

Last Sunday Cleveland had an implosion of its own. The Chyahoga and Williamson buildings, historic downtown landmarks, vanished in 10 seconds in a cloud of gray dust, sending hundreds of spectators racing away from the descending particles.

What kind of Cleveland will emerge from the rubble? In the specific case of the Cuyahoga and Williamson buildings, a \$200-million, 45-story building will rise—new headquarters of Standard Oil (Ohio).

Does this symbolize change or continuity? Here, for better or worse, it looks more like continuity. Standard Oil was born in Cleveland, though Sohio is all of the Rockefeller empire that is left in this city. Sohio is all of the Rockefeller empire that is left in this city.

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Where will Cleveland's new stimulus to growth come from?

That is the problem troubling its business and political leaders.

They set up a committee called Cleveland Tomorrow to find out called Cleveland Tomorrow to find out called Cleveland Tomorrow to find out called Cleveland Tomorrow and what can be what went wrong and what can be done about it. They have found that the city's economic decline re-

sulted from various factors. sulted from various factors.

For one thing, Cleveland's so-called anchor industries — transportation equipment, primary metals, fabricated metals and machinery—have been growing slowly but losing some of their market share to other regions. Meanwhile, Cleveland has barely participated in national growth industries such as computers, electronics and other high-technology enterprise. Less than 8 percent of employment in the Cleveland area is in such growth industries, and almost half of that is concentrated in just two sectors: machine tools and health care.

The study found that the city was losing jobs because its wage rates were markedly higher than the areas to which industries were moving—not only the South but also other rural locations. It also found that the city's growth was fouled up by restrictive work rules and a legacy of poor labor-management relations, with more hours lost to strikes in recent

but the list of growth stoppers does not end there. Increased foreign competition, low growth of capital investment, a weak technology-and-knowledge base, a poor entrepreneurial environment, a fiscally hardpressed city, a disorganized development program, a "disastrous" school system — all these and more, the businessmen said, contributed to the city's decline. Cleveland, which numbered almost one million people in 1950, now has a population of only 570,000.

Working Groups and Productivity Centers

What can be done about it? In the anchor industries the committee noted the difficulty, despite the loss of manufacturing jobs, of reducing high unit-labor costs. But it counseled setting up working groups consisting of top management, labor and a neutral third party for every major

Cleveland industry.

The committee called for the establishment of a productivity center that would draw upon the knowledge of employees at all levels of the organization, combined with new techniques for managing those human

resources."

Cleveland's businessmen recognize that the job of revitalizing the city cannot be done without fostering growth industries. They want to do this, not by luring outside companies here but by helping new companies to form. One fertile area is in medical technology and research, drawing on the base provided by the medical facilities of Case-Western Reserve

University.
In addition, the business group has called for a new Cleveland Research Institute that would do for this area what Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have done for Boston and Route 128, its belt of science-based enterprises.

The committee also proposes to establish a Cleveland Entrepreneurial Service (to help new companies at the time of their formation, when management skills and access to resources are most critical) and a Seed

Ameritrust Chief Sees Regional Discrimination

The question, however, is whether all these ambitious plans can come to fruition, in a climate of worldwide slump, without greater support from Washington, M. Brock Weir, the chairman of Ohio's largest bank, Ameritrust Corp., calls for a national long-term industrial policy that would map new directions for the American economy. And he wants Washington to end what he calls its discrimination in favor of the South and West against the Northeast.

Other Cleveland businessmen emphasize their willingness to move ahead in a time of hardship. For instance, Joseph Toot, president of the Timken Co., is all wrapped up in a new project — a 500,000-ton steel mill his company is building at Canton, Ohio, using the latest and best

And Roy H. Holdt, chairman of White Consolidated Industries, says: "We're playing catch-up. We're spending three times our depreciation allowances. We're going to make it."

Cleveland feels down — but a long way from out. The New York Times

U.S. Car Firms In Mexico Hit By Weak Peso

By Lydia Chavez New York Times Service

MEXICO CTTY — When Detroit automakers found their sales in the United States plummeting in the past two years, they could look south, to Mexico. In that oil-rich country, where consumers had embarked on a love affair with the car that Americans had begun to abandon, thriving sales and endless expansion all seemed possible. But the devaluation of the peso in August,

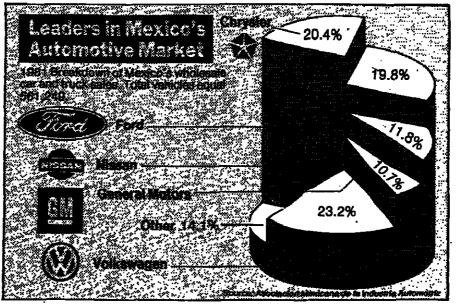
which followed a devaluation in February, has turned the bustling market into another headache for American auto executives. The cost of doing business has soared for the Mexican subsidiaries of Chrysler, Ford and General Motors, and at the same time, the recession engulfing the country has made consumers cautious.

Last year, when the peso was worth about 4 cents, some auto companies were borrow-ing heavily from American banks to expand. Now, they have to repay those debts in dollars, at a time when the peso is worth a little

more than a penny.

At the same time, the cost of imported parts has doubled, and with new import restrictions, it is unclear whether the same number of parts will be allowed across the

The peso devaluation and the recession have squeezed profits so severely that some auto executives believe it will be 1985 before earnings return to the levels reached in the



New York Times

late 1970s and early 1980s. Executives at both Ford and GM have acknowledged that losses in 1982 were a possibility. Chrysler officials declined to be interviewed.

"On average, our gross profit margin has been reduced by 50 to 75 percent," said Mi-chael Hammes, president of Ford's Mexican

subsidiary.

"There is no question that the market has taken a downturn," added William G. Slocum Jr., president of General Motors in Mexico. GM closed the company's two assembly plants at the end of August and Mr. Slocum said they probably would be shut through the end of this month, for a longer than normal period between model changes. Nearly 60,000 Mexicans are employed in the auto industry, with another 80,000 employed

in plants that make parts or service the industry.

"We won't reopen until our inventories are in line with what we consider normal,"

Mr. Slocum said. So far this year, auto sales in Mexico are down 11.4 percent compared with last year. Ford's sales slid 20.4 percent in the first eight months of this year, and Chrysler's dropped 23 percent. GM sales are up sixtenths of 1 percent.

Chrysler, Ford and GM - their sales rank in that order — have been in Mexico for as long as 50 years, but it was only in the 1970s that the Latin market began to flourish. Between 1977 and 1981, vehicle sales nearly

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Fed Reduces Discount Rate to 9½%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The Federal Re-serve reduced its discount rate late Friday by half a percentage point

It was the fifth half-point reduc-tion since mid-July in the rate the central bank charges on loans to financial institutions and further underlined the Fed's concern about the weak state of the U.S. economy. The Fed said it acted "to maintain the appropriate alignment with short-term market

Minutes earlier, the Fed reported that the basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, declined by \$2.7 billion in the week ended Sept. 29. The drop was in line with analysts' predictions. The Fed also revised its figures for the previous week, putting the increase at \$300 million rather than \$400 million. The report of the \$400-million

rise a week before jarred the financial markets and sent short-term interest rates higher. Analysts had a drop of several billion dollars. The unexpected rise created fears that the Fed would tighten up its monetary policy and put upward pressure on rates.

By Thursday, however, the market's mood had changed entirely amid reports that the Fed would temporarily tolerate money supply growth above its targets while it issesses the impact new financial instruments will have on the fig-

The reports alleviated concern that the Fed would tighten its monetary policy in response to the expected rapid growth in money

supply this month. "The Fed wants an excuse to avoid tightening because the economy is so weak," said Tom Thomson, an economist at Crocker Bank in San

Many analysts, however, said that while the Fed is unlikely to tighten its credit reins soon and drive up interest rates, it has not shown any sign of loosening its policy either. That policy is based on a belief that excessive money supply growth would revive infla-tion, which has been reduced to an annual rate of about 5 percent.

On Friday, the Reagan adminis-tration endorsed flexibility in the money targets. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said the administra-tion would not object if the Fed overshoots in the short rum its money growth targets. The targets call for annual growth of 2½ to 5½ percent in M-1, which comprises cash in the public's hands, travelers checks and all kinds of

checking accounts.
But, Mr. Rega would not want to see the Fed really overshoot or neglect its tar-

"If they overshoot somewhat, a slight amount for a short period, we are not going to object," he said. "But we certainly would not want to see them pump money in because that would renew inflationary fears."

In the credit markets Friday, a sharp two-day rally stalled late in the morning as the Fed moved to drain reserves from the banking

"I heard the term 'Star Wars' as

The specialty steel industry in

the United States on Thursday urged President Ronald Reagan to

include specialty steels in a negoti-

ated settlement with the Euro-

included among the 11 basic sec-tors to be covered by any negotiat-

ed settlement. But other key sec-tors of the specialty steel industry

— stainless bar and rod and tool steel — would not be helped by the

■ Complaints Filed Against U.K.

The United Steelworkers of

America and U.S. steel manufacturers said Thursday that they had

Stainless flat rolled products are

prices were exploding into orbit this morning," said David Jones, economist at the government securities firm of Aubrey G. Lanston &

Shortly before noon, however, the Fed drained reserves by arranging temporary sales of government securities. The move was viewed as a technical adjustment

it did not reflect a change in monetary policy.

At midsession, the 14-percent Treasury bonds due in 2011 were up % from Thursday to 123% bid, for a yield of 11.19 percent. Earlier in the day, the bond had traded for as much as 125%.

ITT Cutting Stake In STC of Britain

l by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. announced Friday that it will sell more than half its stake in Standard Telephones & Cables to British investors for £210 million (\$357 helping STC win more business from the British government and reducing the U.S.-based parent company's debt burden.

Underwriting for the sale of 40 million shares at 525 pence each has been completed, the merchant banking firm of S.G. Warburg & Co. announced late in the day. STC shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 559 pence, up from 545 pence Thursday but down from 630 pence last Friday.

The sale, which will reduce ITT's stake to 35 percent from 75 percent, appears timely for both strategic and cash reasons, analysts told Reuters. They said STC will improve its prospects in Brit-ain by distancing itself from ITT because British suppliers stand a better chance of winning government orders.

tive earnings, a high price-to-earn-ings ratio by U.S. stock market standards. An ITT spokesman said

The merchant bank's statement said that 20 million of the shares being offered were reserved for STC shareholders, mainly institu-tions, and that a further four million were earmarked for employees

ITT sold about 15 percent of STC's stock in June 1979 to British

At the same time, ITT is able to reduce its debt by selling STC shares at nearly 20 times prospec-

the company's debt to equity ratio of 41 to 59 at the end of 1981 will be improved by the end of this

investors for the equivalent of STC at that time.

about \$50 million and last March sold another 10 percent for about

\$90 million. "The sale of our majority interest in Standard Telephone is con-sistent with our corporate policy of seeking public equity ownership in major telecommunications subsidiaries which serve predominantly local markets," ITT said in a state-

The company said the decision to sell the majority of its stake in STC was reached before this week's announcement that STC is pulling out of a British group producing the System X digital public telephone exchange. That move left the project to Plessey and General Electric Co. of Britain (unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name) and was seen by some analysts as eventually squeezing STC out of the market for main

public exchanges in Britain.
But STC has said its future lies more in other areas: private business telephone systems and submarine cables.

While ITT said it is in STC's interest to stop being a consolidated subsidiary of ITT, the U.S. parent added that their are "considerable mutual benefits" in STC's remaining closely associated and ex-

changing technology with ITT. The offer document included a forecast that STCs 1982 pretax profit will total about £63 million, up nearly 25 percent from last ear. On that basis, the company's board said it intends to recommend 1982 dividends totaling 18 pence per existing share, up from

13.5 pence last year.
In New York, an ITT spokesman said STC accounted for about 9 percent of the parent company's total net income of \$676.8 million in 1981. ITT owned 85 percent of

NYSE Extends Record Rally; **Dow Up 20.88**

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange exploded for the third day in a row Friday as investors continued to swarm into the market as interest rates fell.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 20.88 points to 986.85. with almost all the gain coming in the last two hours of trading. It was the highest finish for the Dow since June 26, 1981, when the average closed at 992.87.

Volume also surged to some 124 willion shares the fourth highest

million shares, the fourth highest total on record, Thursday's turnover of 147 million was the highest on record. Advances led declines by three to one. .

The Dow average rose some 8½ points in the first hour of trading and then pulled back, reflecting only modest gains until midafter-

only incoest gains that mutation moon. At 2 p.m., the average was up only 4.14.

Analysts attributed the late rally to investor expectations that the Federal Reserve may cut its discount rate. After the close, the Fed confirmed that view by trimming the discount rate, the fee it charges on loans to commercial banks, to

9½ percent from 10 percent.

The spectacular run-up of the past three days was based on the belief that interest rates would decline, and more specifically, that the Fed would ease up on credit restraints.

Analysts said there was also a flurry of buying late in the day by investors purchasing shares to re-place stock they had borrowed ear-lier and sold in anticipation that the market move lower. The Dow average shot up close to 80 points over the past three ses-

sions and analysts do not see any end to the uptrend. Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said "We could get a corrective phase over the very near term but any correction would have to be measured in days

rather than weeks."

Mr. Pado predicted that the
Dow could possibly break through
1,000 over the next two weeks. The average last closed above 1,000 on June 23, 1981, when it reached 1006.56. Both the gain in the Dow for the week and the total volume for the

week were the second highest ever. The Dow finished with a gain of 79.11 for the week. This was surpassed only by the 81.24-point gain of the week ended Aug. 20. The week's approximate volume

of 489.4 million shares was topped only by the 549.8 million traded in the week ended Aug. 27. The report Friday that the U.S.

unemployment rate rose to 10.1 percent last month had been wide-

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U.S. \$20,000,000,-Floating Rate Notes Due 1987

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Cheering Greets London Advance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche LONDON — Cheers rose on the London Stock Exchange Friday when the Financial Times index of 30 industrials broke through the 600 barrier for the first time in his-

The index touched 600.1 at 10 a.m., up 0.7 from Thursday night's record close of 599.4. The index fell back to 597.3 later Friday when prices dropped because of profit-taking.
Earlier, the Tokyo stock market

average rose 246.65, its second largest one-day increase, to close at 7,361.29 after hectic trading, dealrs said. The largest one-day rise of 320.56 was recorded on Sept. 29 last year. "The pessimism in the market a week ago due to the yen's weakness has turned to optimism following the yen's start process." following the yen's sharp recovery," said Shiro Noboru, deputy general manager of the equity department of Daiwa Securiues Co.

impact on the market, brokers said. ly expected and had relatively little

In explaining why the market shrugged off the news, Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham asserted that "bad news is good news at this point" because continued weakness in the economy will make the Fed even more reluctant to tighten credit restraints. Mr. Deutsch said investors are looking for the decline in interest rates to stimulate the economy.

Blue chip, technology, consumer product and interest-rate sensitive stocks were the stronger groups while aerospace, drug, transpora-tion and most energy issues were ignored by the rally.

Among the most active issues, volume leader American Tele-phone & Telegraph rose 1½ to 61½, Federal Home Mortage climbed 1½ to 18, Sears 1½ to 26½, IBM % to 80% and Tandy 21/2 to

Gainers in that group included Loews, up 9½ to 148½; Procter & Gamble, 5% to 113%; Capital Cities 3% to 102: Eastman Kodak one to 92%; Union Carbide 2% to 54% and Walt Disney 2% to 62%.

Johnson & Johnson rose 2% dete the incidents surrounding its Extra-Strength Tylenol product. McDonald's climbed 41/2 to 601/2 after a delayed opening. Trading in the stock was halted Thursday amid reports of a link between hamburger meat and a newly rec-ognized intestinal disorder.

For the six months, October 5, 1982 to April 4, 1982 the notes will carry an interest rate of 12%% per annum. The interest due April 5, 1983 against coupon n° 7 will be U.S. \$62.56 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360. The Principal Paying Agent,

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would be no renegotiation of the ing a pipe and tube accord with By Clyde H. Farnsworth would be imposed against the countries that are unfairly selling Aug. 6 agreement, but added that "there could be some minor the Commerce Department, and a New York Times Service high U.S. industry official said it WASHINGTON - The United changes that we will consider." was possible that the two sides would reach agreement by the end States and Western Europe are Specialty steelmakers would get A spokesman for U.S. Steel declose to settling their 10-month trade dispute over steel, according clined comment, but John C.L. little protection under the agreement. Specialty steel comprises very expensive, high tolerance steel, such as stainless or tool steel.

U.S.-EC Steel Dispute Appears Near Solution

Donaldson, spokesman in Washington for Eurofer, the steel federto industry and government sourcation of the European Community countries, said the group "re-mained hopeful" of an agreement. The Aug. 6 arrangement would have scaled back EC shipments to 5.76 percent of the U.S. market in European governments would es-tablish quotas to keep shipments at around 5 percent of the overall

Il basic product lines such as car-bon steel plate, hot rolled sheet U.S. market, an American industry official reported. Last year Euroand bar products. pean steel products accounted for 6.3 percent of the American steel "I have some real hope that this thing will be worked out," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who negotiated a basic agreement Aug. 6 with the Europe-

11 product lines. an Community industrial commis-sioner, Etienne Davignon, only to A second main stumbling block had been failure to include pipe have it turned down by the Ameri-Despite the rejection, domestic producers led by the United States Steel Corp. have continued to propose settlement formulas that have been passed on by Mr. Baldrige to the Europeans, industry sources

The domestic industry sought broader coverage that would in-clude higher quality alloy steels, and according to one industry official an agreement has now been reached at the technical level covering the alloy share of each of the

and tube products used mainly by the oil and chemical industries in the quota arrangements. These products accounted for about onethird of the 6.5 million tons of steel the Europeans shipped to the United States in 1981.

reported. Mr. Baldrige said there The EC Commission is negotiat-**IH Bid for Concessions May Fall on Deaf Ears**

DETROIT - Several major suppliers of International Harvester probably will not agree to concessions that Harvester has said are a prerequisite for its proposed debt

Under the arrangement, which

is subject to final approval by En-ropean and American producers,

restructuring.

The suppliers, surveyed by Renters, said they had doubts about whether they would be retill Harvester filed for bankraid i. Harvester filed for bankraptev. Harvester has asked its suppliers for \$50 million in concessions, in-

> term extensions and purchases of The suppliers said they were shocked by a Harvester disclosure

cluding price freezes, payment-

Wednesday, in a proxy statement to shareholders, that it might be forced to file for bankruptcy if all of its 193 creditors do not approve terms of the restructuring. Harvester has about 20 major suppliers and hundreds of smaller

Some of the major suppliers said that Harvester representatives have approached them seeking concessions including price freezes through the year ending Oct. 31, 1983; doubling of payment terms from the normal 30 days, and purchases of debentures.

Smaller suppliers said the firm (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

There were reports that the EC Commission would propose a sys-tem of statistical surveillance on

tube and pipe exports.
Oct. 15 is considered a deadline for reaching agreement because that is the day the U.S. Interna-tional Trade Commission is scheduled to make a final determination on whether the American industry has suffered injury as a result of

It is widely expected that the quasi-judicial commission will find injury; if it does, this triggers punitive duties against European coun-tries under trade cases filed by the U.S. industry in January. The Commerce Department has already ruled that steel imports from Britain, Italy, France and

Belgium are heavily subsidized by their governments in violation of U.S. trade laws. But three other EC nations — West Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — were either cleared of the unfair trade charges or found to be subsi-

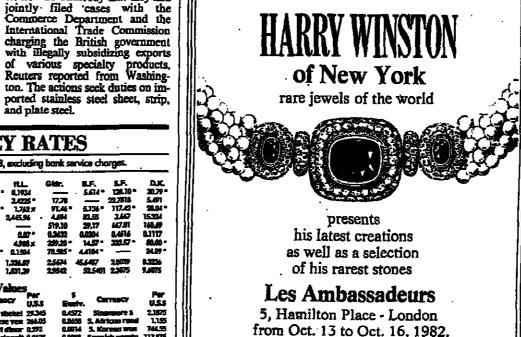
dizing steel by insignificant ton. The actions seek duties on imported stainless steel sheet, strip, Countervailing duties equal to

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 8, excluding bank service charges.

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Hitachi Expects to Post Record Profit

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. said Friday that it expects to report that parent company profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 rose 5.9 percent

from a year earlier to 35 billion yen (\$131 million).

The company also said it expects to report an 11-percent rise in recurrent profit to 75 billion yen. It said sales for the fiscal half were about 1.14 billion yen, up 10.4 percent from a year earlier. The company is to

announce the official results later this month, probably on Oct. 28. Sales of industrial machinery and plants rose about 30 percent, while those of electronics products, including semiconductors, showed a 20percent gain, Hitachi said. But it said sales of electric home appliances rose less than 5 percent, reflecting weakness in air conditioners and audio equipment. Videotape recorder sales also slowed.

Intel Reports Weakening of Demand

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SANTA CLARA, California - Intel said Friday that the market for semiconductor parts weakened in the third quarter, and it said first-half strength apparently was the result of customers replenishing depleted stocks. But it said its sales to distributors had remained strong.

The company reported that it earned \$8.4 million, or 18 cents a share, on revenue of \$236.9 million in the third quarter, compared with nearly \$11 million in earnings, or 25 cents a share, on revenue of \$203.2 million in the third quarter of 1981.

"Broad strength in the market will probably return only when there is a sustained upturn in the world economy," Intel said. The company said it made no provisions for income taxes in the quarter; a year earlier it paid taxes of \$648,000.

Warner to Purchase Madison Fund

NEW YORK - Warner Communications, a media conglomerate, said Thursday that it had agreed to buy Madison Fund, a New York-based investment management company whose net asset value is \$380 million.

A Warner spokesman, Geoffrey W. Holmes, described the purchase as "a form of financing," adding, "We are buying liquid assets — i.e., common stock — with long-term debt." He said Warner intended to sell off Madison's common stock holdings and use the proceeds to pay off short-term debt obligations amounting to more than \$500 million.

Strike Results in Layoffs at Caterpillar

PEORIA, Illinois - Caterpillar Tractor will lay off 2,000 weekly salaried employees Monday because a strike by the United Anto Workers left them with nothing to do, the company said Friday.

About 23,500 UAW members struck the heavy equipment manufac-

turer when a three-year contract expired Oct. 1. Bonn and Banks Agree on AEG Aid

BONN - The government and banks settled the last outstanding points of a 600 million Deutsche mark (\$239 million) export credit guarantee and a separate 1.1 billion DM guarantee for AEG Telefunken, the Economics Ministry said Friday.

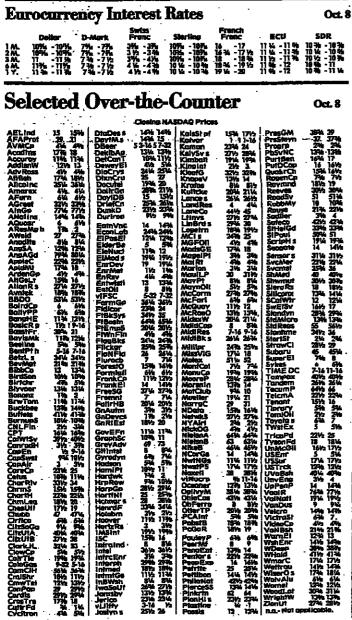
The ministry statement said that the export guarantee can be used immediately and that deeds for the 1.1 billion DM guarantee can be handed over next week if the European Commission gives its approval. The government expects approval and sees no reason to budge from its positive assessment of the plans to rescue AEG, the statement said.

Fitch Lovell Appoints New Chief

LONDON - Fitch Lovell PLC said Friday that it has appointed Geoffrey Hankins, its manufacturing division director, as chief executive. Mr. Hankins succeeds Michael Webster, who remains chairman of

Fitch Lovell said its top priority is to fight an unwelcome takeover bid from Linfood Holdings PLC. Linfood is offering one Linfood ordinary share for every two Fitch Lovell shares.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches



U.S. Firms In Mexico Are Hurt by Peso

(Continued from Page 9)

doubled, to 571,013 a year, with the American auto companies cap-turing about 60 percent of the market. Volkswagen is the leader in sales, with Chrysler and Ford close

Eager to capitalize on the pros-perity of the past few years, some of the companies expanded. Today, they are caught with idle ca-pacity that is expected to last until the Mexican economy recovers. And most of the plants are unable to export cars to the United States because the cars do not meet environmental standards, according to Mr. Hammes. He said problems with the United Antomobile Workers union also make it difficult to export to the United States.

GM timed its major expansion badly. In the late 1970s, GM was selling all the autos it could produce and began an expansion that cost between \$300 million and \$400 million. By last year it had increased its

capacity to 158,000 cars and trucks a year, from 48,000 in 1980. In addition, the company built a plant that can produce 1,600 engines a year, many of them for export.

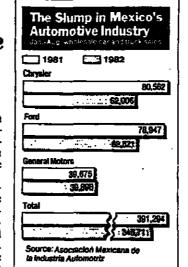
Mr. Slocum said the company

borrowed heavily from American banks to finance its expansion, and now, with the peso's slump, those debts have more than doubled. "We ought to be able to make some money but the problem is that we have to pay off

The Mexican government has set a preferential rate of 50 pesos to the dollar for the interest payments on dollar debts. Mr. Slocum, however, is skeptical. "It is one thing qualifying for the rate and another to actually have ac-cess to the dollars," he said. The dollar debts can be repaid

with money that GM can earn from exports, but this market is paltry. In addition, the company has to use the dollars it earns from exports to pay for imported parts. Ford has also accumulated dol-

lar debts, but not to the extent of Mexico.



General Motors. Mr. Hammes said most of the \$42 million spent to increase Ford's capacity to 93,000 units a year, from 72,000, was borrowed in pesos. However, a new engine plant was financed primarily in dollars.

The American auto companies import as much as 60 percent of an auto's parts, and the strict import controls imposed by President José López Portillo could leave them short of parts.

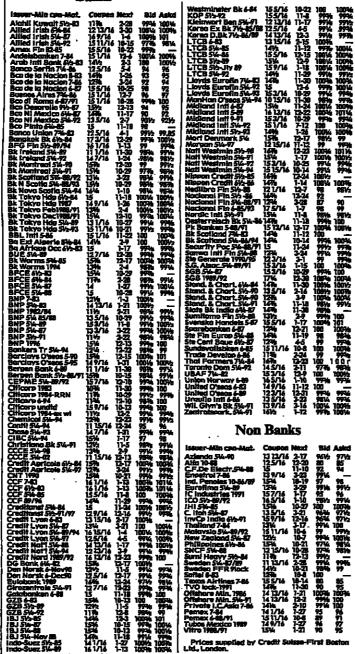
The companies are in the pro-cess of working out an agreement allowing them to continue importing, but even if they can come up with the dollars, the price of im-ports has more than doubled because of the weaker peso.

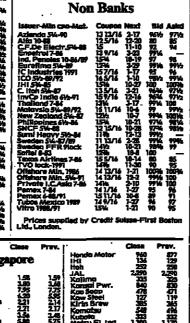
Locally made parts could also become scarce. Local content re-quirements that have been in place since 1962 have encouraged the growth of Mexican suppliers and have reduced the cost of some parts, but many local suppliers have expanded with dollar loans and their businesses are in jeop-Ford plans to aid suppliers indi-

rectly by hooking them up with other companies abroad that are in need of parts. General Motors believes that more direct help will be necessary.

Despite their troubles, executives are unwilling to acknowledge that they are any less bullish on

Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, Oct. 7





Japan Moves to Stimulate Its Economy

Spending Program, Considered Mild, Aims at Boosting Growth to 3.4%

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese gov-ernment adopted Friday 2 package of mildly stimulative measures to increase the growth of its sluggish economy.

The program calls for additional spending of \$7.7 billion, mostly on public works, disaster aid and residential construction financing. The steps are intended to raise Japan's real economic growth to 3.4 percent in the year that ends next March, up from the 2.7-percent increase the government anticipates without growth-enhancing measures but still under the original

5.2-percent growth target.

The government has finally realized that this economy needs a fiscal stimulus," said Eric W. Hayden, chief economist of Bank of America's Asia division. "But the amount is inadequate. They could have put a lot more into public

works and housing."
Meanwhile, Finance Minister
Michio Watanabe criticized overseas banking circles, foreign press reports and Reagan administration officials for saying that the Japa-nese economy is in serious difficulty. He said their "misinterpretation" stemmed from a Sept. 16 address by Prime Minister Zenko when he declared Japan's public finances to be in a "state of emergency."

Afterward, the yen fell in value and banks in England and Switzer-land offered to lend funds to Japan, an offer the Japanese turned down, Earlier this week, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was reported to have said that the recent depreciation of the yen was attributable to the weakness of the Japanese economy.

Mr. Watanabe, referring to Mr. Regan's comments, said Friday, "I cannot buy that argument."

Open High Low Sattle Chg

Mr. Watanabe sought to portray the prime minister's speech as having been purely for domestic consumption, not as a sign of any genuine weakness in the economy. The finance minister's presentation, an extraordinary session before foreign correspondents only, was an indication of the government's concern that international investors might be losing confi-

dence in the Japanese economy. Japan's economic performance has trailed off during the current global shump, which has cut down government revenues and increased the budget deficit. But with about 3 percent growth, 2.3 rcent unemployment, 3 percent inflation and a projected current account surplus of more than \$6

billion, Japan has the strongest major economy in the world.

burdening the credit markets and driving interest rates higher, thanks to its savings rate of 18 per-cent, compared with 5 percent in the United States. Consequently, the prime interest rate in Japan is 6 percent, versus 13 percent in the United States.

Mr. Suzuki's controversial speech in September seemed to have been inspired by domestic political pressures, given the elec-tion this fall for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a position that normally leads to the prime ministership. Last year, he renewed his pledge to bal-ance the budget by 1984. That goal now seems out of reach.

In his speech, Mr. Suzuki attributed much of the continuing difficulty to slower economic growth Furthermore, Japan has ample

funds to finance its deficit without and the intractable nature of the

problem. Similarly, the package of stimulative measures is an effort to appease members of his party who have called on the government to

take action to bolster the economy. The program is less ambitious than the \$7.7 billion figure might indicate, economists say. First, \$2.79 billion is for reconstruction of areas hit recently by typhoons. which critics say is the government's obligation, not an extraordinary measure.

Also, much of the public works and housing spending is supposed to come from local governments, not the Federal Treasury.

"It is not much of a stimulus." said Masaru Yoshitomi, chief economist of the Economic Planning Agency. "But we do not need much of a stimulus."

IH Suppliers Wary on Concessions

"If we double the repayment

terms to 60 days, we would also

double our exposure to \$14 million, which could be lost entirely if

Harvester decides to go bankrupt

had not asked them for conces-

Several large Harvester suppliers said that until Harvester's statement this week that "bankruptcy is a distinct possibility," they had been inclined to assist the company with price freezes and purchases of debentures.

Several major suppliers said they have just ruled out doubling the terms for repayment of materiais and parts that are sold to Har-vester and assembled into trucks and farm machinery.

The chief officer of one supplier said his company ships about \$5 million in supplies to Harvester each month, with about \$7 million in payments outstanding at any

Another major supplier noted that, by doubling the term extension, his company could end up paying an additional \$140,000 a month in credit financing "just for the right to retain Harvester's business which nould as down the ness, which would go down the tubes if Harvester liquidates."

or liquidate," he said.

Several suppliers said they previously were inclined to freeze prices because the costs could be passed along to their own suppliers and the purchase of debentures would become tax deductible under cer-

Some of them said, however,

that they now will reject Harvester's request for major concessions because Harvester's 193 creditors would "get first crack" at the firm's assets if it liquidated.

Harvester already has mortgaged 80 percent of its assets to its creditors. Under the new restruc-turing plan, virtually 100 percent of the assets would be mortgaged.

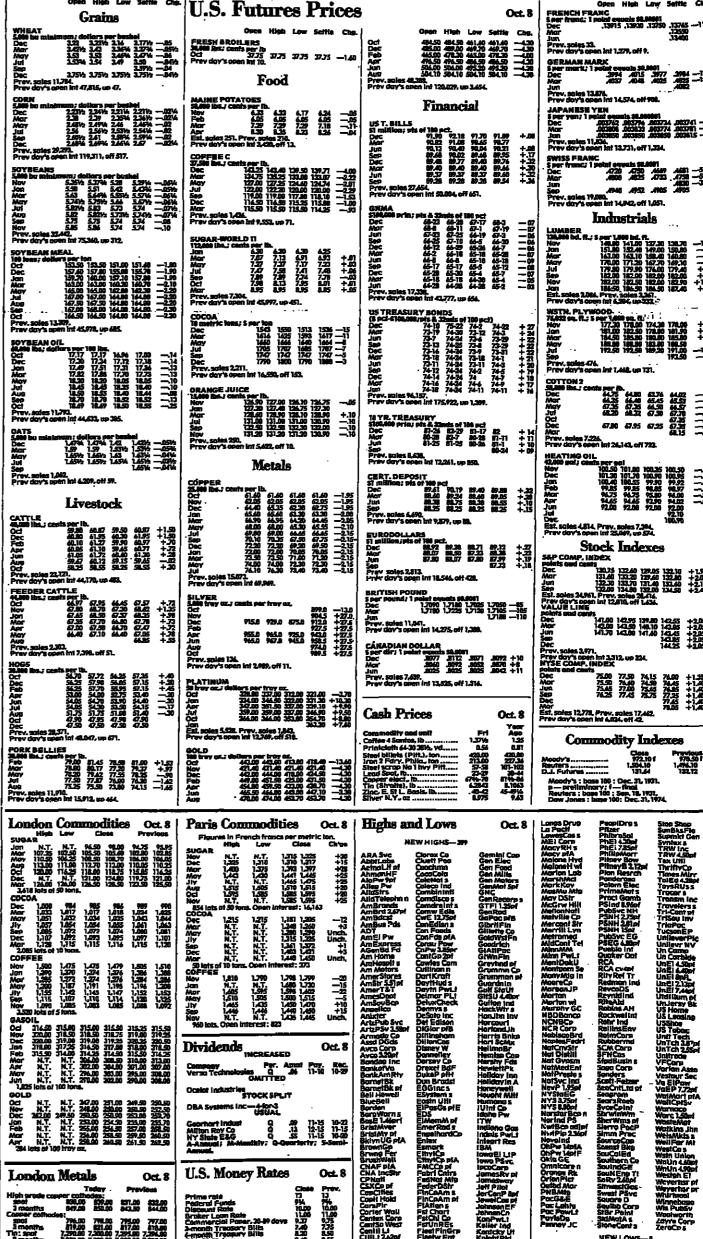
A large supplier said his compa-ny would not take part "in the bailout plan. The financial risks are just too great."

■ Baldrige Sees No Ballout Commerce Secretary Malcolm

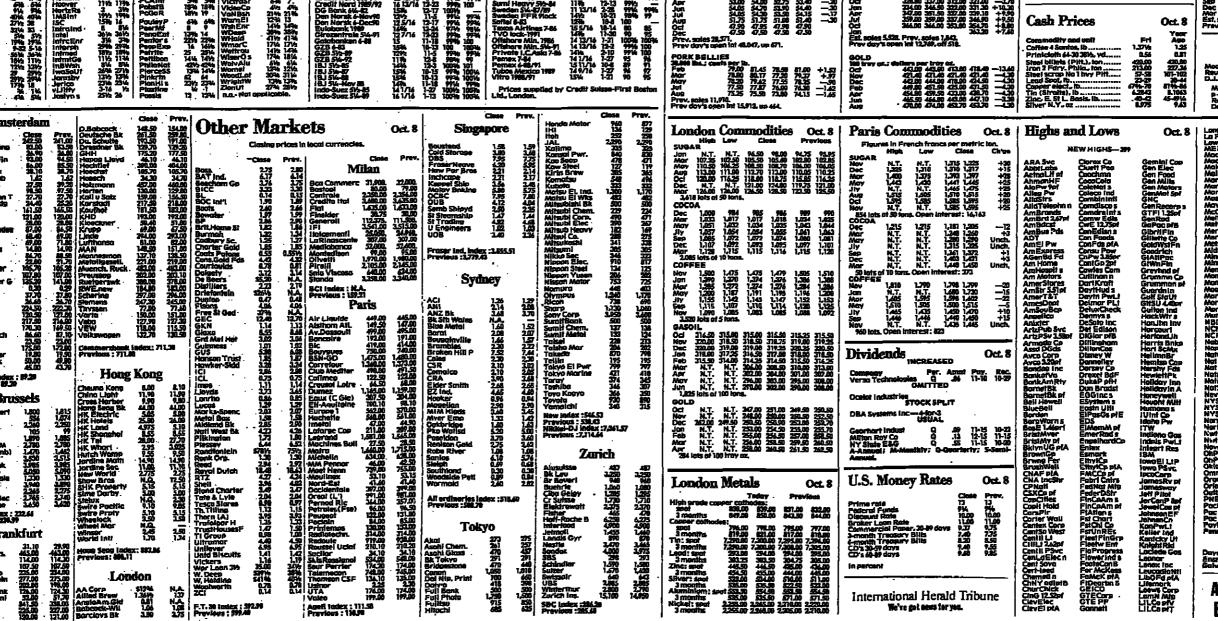
Baldrige said Thursday the government will not bail out International Harvester or any other company nearing bankruptcy, United Press International reported.

NEW LOWS-9

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International Herald Tribune



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THE EDUCATION OF DAVID STOCKMAN AND OTHER AMERICANS

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48 "Après — déluge . . .' 48 Getting on

By William Greider. 1259 pp. Paperback, \$5.95. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Harold Evans

WILLIAM GREIDER, in case anyone has forgotten, is the journalist who told us two and one were put together in President Reagan's 1981 budget and, surprise, surprise, made three instead of the four every supply-side economist had calculated. Greider's account of how the budget became unbalanced was published as a long article in The Atlantic in which he related the pilgrim's progress of David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, journeying with his theories and his figures from the Valley of Hope into the Slough of Despond. "None of us," Stockman told Greider, with all these numbers," sending a deliciously shocking thrill across a na-

terial, which is useful, but it is notable for two critical essays in which Greider reflects on the education he received when he was caught in the whirling eye of the news media. Why was everybody shocked? Leave aside the question of whether Greider betrayed a trust established during his nine months of conversation with Stockman; he gives an honorably con-Stockman; he gives an honorably convincing account of the arrangement:
"I would use him and he would use me." The real question is why there was such a gap between what government was up to with the long budget wrangle and the public understanding of reality. Because government kept everything secret? That would be the promal secret of the arrangent from a

normal sequel of the argument from a journalist. But dog bites dog. Greider does finger government but his main bill of indictment is against himself and his professional colleagues.

Newspapers and broadcasting give the "news," but much of it about government does not make sense to most people. It has no contest no explanapeople. It has no context, no explanation. It is event on event, episode on episode, a scatter of sparks but not an

And it is written in code. The bu-reaucracy and the politicians send sig-nals to each other through the press. In veiled references spokesmen and sources canvass policies without commitment, undermine opponents without confrontation and offer alliances without the embarrassing risk of pub-lic rejection. The press more or less knows the reality but muffles and moderates the messages so as to re-spect confidences and keep the game alive. It all makes sense to the elite but gives no coherence, no underding, to the outsiders.

How else, asks Greider, can anyone explain why Stockman's ruminations were so stunning? Greider says he had imagined that anyone who had fol-lowed the budget story would find his article interesting but not astounding. It could have been seismic only because the proliferation of daily stories had splintered the reality: only the comprehensive narrative, decoded, en-abled people to understand what had been going on I doubt very much whether it is de-

I doubt very much whether it is desirable, even if it were practicable, for everything to be uncoded and the private dialogues made public. Greider underrates, I think, the values of the masked ball. But he is surely right with the gestalt theory of journalism; the sum is greater than the parts. There is nothing new about this observation. Walter Lippmann wrote in "The Phantom Public" how the citizen lives in an invisible environment. James Reston in "The Artillery of the Press" argued the case 16 years ago for more analyis against less spotnews, "much of it trivial rubbish." Greider's service is to remind us, by Greider's service is to remind us, by vivid personal experience, that we in journalism are recidivist junkies hooked on the hype of happenings.

Broadcasting has stolen the immedia-cy of news and is even more vulnera-ble to the charge of skating on the surface of events, but newspapers have been slow to increase their social value by interpretation and comment. Nobody anywhere has got it right after all, the highest standards of journalism have never been fully equal to all the necessities of the time sometimes I wonder whether the inhibition on interpretation in American news columns, by comparison with the European press, is not an unnecessary burden on the exercise of your superior freedom.

There is another element in Greider's view of the naive conspiracy befrightened many private citizens in the Stockman account was the anarchy it suggested, the helter skelter sequence of events. But this is normal: "If one could administer truth serum to the budget directors who served under Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter, they would be compelled to relate similar nightmares of confusion." The citizen is unaware of the inherent chaos not just because it is the natural desire of government but because it is also the inclination of the press to give the impression that everything is under control, that someone somewhere is in charge. The tone and structure of the daily news reports inevitably im-ply a sense of order, that even when there is argument it is taking place in a framework everybody understands.

Once again Greider has the root of the matter. It is not a particularly American phenomenon. When the British government sought to freeze for 30 years the diaries of the former cabinet minister Richard Crossman it was not because they revealed this or that concrete secret. It was because they shed light on the random happenstance of government.

But in identifying a universal curi-osity Greider displays an optimism which is uniquely American. He sug-gests that as the nation becomes aware that government does not know, citizen confidence and power will be increased and truer, more populist democracy will emerge.

I like the thought, but I wouldn't put money on it.

Harold Evans is the former editor of the Sunday Times and The Times of London. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

English Treasures Of Arms, Armor On Show in U.S.

United Press International
CINCINNATI — Cincinnati Art
Museum officials have unveiled a
multimillion-dollar display of "Treasures from the Tower of London," the
first time the collection of arms and
armor has been outside England.

"Many of these pieces are considsaid the museum director, Millard Rogers, as he conducted a press pre-view of the 111 pieces, which date from the 14th through the 19th centu-

The display will be open to the public Oct. 9 through Jan. 9 and will be the only showing in the United States. The exhibition will be shown next March 19 through June 19 in Toronto before being returned to England.

Most of the arms and armor feature
lavish art work and were created by the most talented craftsmen of the

King Henry VIII. The numerous steel beimets, fire-arms and swords in the show are blends of war and art.



AMBULANCE, THE TWO

DOWNED PILOTS LEAP IN









HEY! STOP THROWING

YOUR FOOD!



YOU TELL`EM, SARGE:





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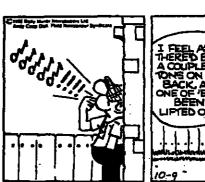














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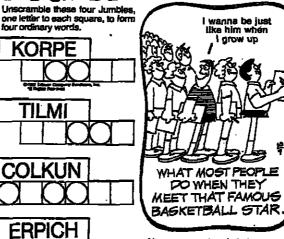
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"I HOPE YOU'RE NOT GETTIN' SEE-SAWSICK AGAIN, JOEY."

هكذامنالوص

needed a No. 1 type of manager, that would tell me something. If

Harvey thought we needed a No. 2

pitched Milwaukee to a 5-3 victory over the California Angels on Friday with the help of a two-run homer by Paul Molitor and the relief pitching of Pete Ladd as the Milwaukee Brewers ching to life in

the American League playoffs. On Thursday, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Atlanta Braves, 7-0, to take a 1-0 lead in the National League playoff.

The Brewers, down 2-1 in the series with Game 4 set for Saturday afternoon, still faced an unenvi-able task. No team, has ever come back from an 0-2 deficit to win a

league championship series.
The Angels had masterful pitching from Tommy John and Bruce Kison to win the first two games of the best-of-five series, but on Friday it was Sutton's turn. Sutton scattered eight hits, struck out nine and walked two in 7% innings. He lost his shutout bid on a controversial homer by Bob Boone in the eighth inning

Sutton, 37 years old, was an 11th-hour acquisition from the Houston Astros. He finally ran out of steam after the homer, allowing run-scoring doubles by Fred Lynn and Don Baylor in the inning and leaving to a standing ovation. Ladd finished up, retiring all four Angels he faced.

With two out in the seventh in-

ning. Molitor provided what turned out to be the winning runs when he cracked a two-out, two-run homer off reliever Mike Witt. Molitor had hit an inside-the-park homer in the Brewers' 4-2 loss at Anaheim on Wednesday.

Boone, the leadoff hitter in the eighth, lofted Sutton's first pitch toward the fence, but leftfielder Ben Oglivie camped under it, wait-ing. Oglivie and a fan from the left-field bleachers reached for the ball simultaneously, and the fan won, appearing on the television replay to have caught the ball below the top of the fence. Umpire Larry Barnett, working the left-field line, signaled home run as for the sixth run. Oglivie, centerfielder Gorman Thomas and other Brewers players argued vehemently.

Sutton helped himself in the first inning and got some help from California's Fred Lynn in the fourth. But it was Sutton's ability to make the pitches when it counted that made the difference.

ton and Angels' left-hander Geoff sacrifice fly.

tennis tournament here.

beat Ann Kiyomura, 6-4, 1-6, 6-0.

quet Chib.

mach said Friday.

said she is using this event to prepare for the Wightman Cup in Novem-

Smith Upsets Hooper at Hilton Head

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina — Stan Smith upset third-seeded Chip Hooper, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, Thursday in the first round of the All-

American Tennis Championships.
In other first-round play, Brian Gottfried defeated Harold Solomon,

6-3, 6-4, to advance to Saturday's semifinals. Eight players, all Americans, are taking part in the three-day tournament at the Sea Pines Rac-

Levi Leads Texas Golf Event With 64

ABILENE, Texas — Troublesome putting kept Wayne Levi from making a run at the single round PGA record Thursday, but he still shot an 8-under 64 that vaulted him in front of Mike Morley in the opening

"I would have had a real good chance to shoot in the 50s if I had made my putts early in the round," said Levi, who missed putts of 8, 12, 4, 6 and 3 feet on the first five holes. "But I'm not going to complain."

The PGA record of 59 shots for one round was set five years ago by Al

Geiberger. Morley eagled two holes on the front nine to shoot a 7-under 65. A shot further back were Stadler, Vance Heafner and John Fought.

· NEW YORK - Wilfred Benitez and Thomas Hearns, who were sup-

"posed to fight as welterweights in 1981 when Hearns was a champion,

are now set to fight as super welterweights Dec. 3, with Benitez the

The fight for Benitez's World Boxing Council title will be part of a championship doubleheader. The other fight will be a WBC super ban-tamweight title defense by Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico against Lupe

Pintor of Mexico, the WBC bantamweight champion.

The original Benitez-Hearns fight fell through when the promoter,

LONDON — Sebastian Coe is unlikely to run competitively for at least another six months, George Gandy, his close friend and former

Coe, 25, has been receiving out-patient treatment for glandular fever at a hospital in Leicester, and is a long way from being fit. The illness was diagnosed after Coe's shocking defeat in 800 meters in the European

Harold Smith, became entangled in personal legal problems.

Coe Likely to Be Out for 6 Months

Benitez and Hearns to Fight Dec. 3

round of the Professional Golfers' Association stop here.

Zahn over the first 3½ innings fiz-MILWAUKEE - Don Sutton zled very quickly in the bottom of the fourth when Milwaukee scored three runs on an RBI double by Cecil Cooper and sacrifice flies by Gorman Thomas and Don Money. In St. Louis, the Cardinals had a party on the base paths for one inning, and almost everyone attended. When it was over, they had

> the first game of the National League championship series. Leading, 1-0, after five innings, the Cardinals scored five runs on six hits in the sixth inning, sending 11 men to the plate. In all, the Cardinals managed 11 singles in their 13 hits off four pitchers.

beaten the Atlanta Braves, 7-0, in

Bob Forsch, the Cardinal start-er, had two singles and a sacrifice fly, and gave up only three hits and no walks.

The sixth inning started inauspiciously enough. St. Louis was ahead, 1-0, when Lonnie Smith (68 stolen bases in the regular season) led off with a grounder to first base. Chris Chambliss scooped up the ball, but his hurried throw to pitcher Pascual Perez, covering first, was at knee level and Perez dropped it. It was ruled an infield

That was the break the Cardinals needed. Keith Hernandez followed with a line single to left center, Smith moving to third. When George Hendrick singled home Smith, the Braves' manager, Joe Torre, called on his ace long reliever, Steve Bedrosian

Atlanta was still in the game. trailing 2-0, but a walk loaded the bases with none out. Willie McGee and Ozzie Smith hit run-scoring singles to make it 4-0, with the bases still loaded and still no one out. Forsch's sacrifice fly made it

The inning ended as it had begun. When Ken Oberkfell sent a two-out grounder to first, Chambliss caught it easily, but Bedro-sian failed to cover the base. The Cardinals had their second single to first base, this one accounting

In the eighth inning, the Cardinals scored their final run on two singles, a fielder's choice and a sacrifice fly, a typical rally for them. The fielder's choice was a simple grounder to second with men on first and second. But Glenn Hubbard threw too late to force Tommy Herr, and everyone was safe. That loaded the bases for the fifth A rather unlikely pitching duel That loaded the bases for the fifth that had developed between Sut-



Harvey Knenn — New medicine gave him a new life.

How Harvey Brewed His Wallbangers

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

مسد من روموس

ANAHEIM. California - The little red light was flashing on his telephone when Harvey Kuenn reached his hotel room in Stockton, California, last June 1. The operator gave him a message to call Harry Dalton, his boss.

The two men had come to know each other since Dalton became general manager of the Milwaukee Brewers late in 1977, after Kuenn had suffered through a heart bypass operation in 1976 and a mach ailment early in 1977. In 1980, when Kuenn suffered circulatory problems in his right leg that required amoutation below the knee, Dalton had encouraged Kuenn to return to work as soon as he felt strong enough.

Kuenn was loyal to Dalton - so loyal that he would travel to tutor the minor-league hitters wheneve the Brewers were on a road trip. Kuenn's business trips were often more physically taxing than the Brewers' trips — with no road secretaries arranging buses, rooms and luggage transfers for a man with an artificial leg — but Kuenn was eager to help the club any way he could. Kuenn returned Dalton's tele-

phone call that evening in June. The Brewers were in Seattle, and Dalton was traveling with the club, a meaningful gesture when a highly rated team is plodding along with 23 victories and 24 losses.

In the hours before Tuesday night's championship series opener against the California Angels, both men recalled the conversation ex-

actly the same way: Dalton told Kuenn he was thinking of dropping Buck Rodgers as manager and he named three candidates, none of them named Harvey Knenn. Dalton wanted to know what Kuenn thought of each of

"I told him what I thought," Kuenn recalls. "No. I never asked What about me?" I figured if they wanted me to do the job, they'd ask me."

Seven times an all-star in 15 major-league seasons, Kuenn joined the Brewer organization in 1971 but had never volunteered for the

or No. 3 type, that would tell me something else." The general manager thought the Brewers "needed a chance to play their game without being too involved in the personality of the manager. I saw that happening with Buck. We didn't need drastic

changes. We needed a manager who could take the club and run with it.' That was exactly what Kuenn told Dalton in their first conversa-

'I never expected Harvey to volunteer. That's not Harvey Kuenn. He works for you. He does what you want.'

managing job and had never been called Kuenn back and asked him

Dalton thanked Kuem that night in June and hung up the phone. The conversation had gone just about as Dalton had expected it would; it had made Dalton lean even more toward his fourth managerial candidate, who was really his first choice.

"I never expected Harvey to volunteer," Dalton recalls. "That's not Harvey Kuenn. He works for you. He does what you want."

Dalton wanted Knenn to manage. The Brewers had one of the best hitting clubs in baseball but they were already 81/2 games out of first place and going nowhere. Dal-ton says: "If Harvey thought we

if he wanted the job. Dalton says he did not consult Kuenn's doctors but that he knew they were satisfied with his health.

"Harry asked me if my health was good enough to manage, did I want to manage, did I feel all right." Kuenn recalls. "I told him

The next day, Kuenn told the sluggers to go out and "have some fun," and before long they were calling themselves "Harvey's Wallbangers," the creation of Cecil Cooper, the slender first baseman. Under Kuenn, the Brewers won 72 and lost 43 and held off the Baltimore Orioles on the last grueling

them by the way he came back from three life-threatening ilinesses to manage in a pennant race. It is hard not to think about his travails while watching him trudge out to the mound to change

Tom Lasorda, the manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, said af-ter watching Kuenn's lined face on television: "It looked like it could hold three days of rain."

Knenn has known medical perils that make managing look like a day at the beach. In 1976, doctors had told Kuenn he had blockages of 90, 80, 75 and 50 percent in his major arteries, and they performed bypass surgery on him. In 1977, af-ter his intestines stopped function-ing, his weight dropped from 185 to 139 pounds and one doctor had told Audrey Kuenn that her hus-band would not survive. But new medicine made his system work

Then, in 1980, his right leg sud-denly lost its circulation, and after four operations and fewer tears, Kuenn lost much of the right leg on which he had batted .303. Yet he started hitting golf balls while still hobbling on two canes, and later he accepted the demanding job of managing a club expected to challenge for a pennant.

After what Kuenn has been through since 1976, he doesn't complain about bags under his eves, just as he never volunteered for the managing job when Harry Dalton seemed to be considering other people. As Dalton put it,

A Year of Hard Work Turns Football Season Around for Pennsylvania

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jerry Berndt, the foot-ball coach at the University of Pennsylvania, described the long bus ride from Hanover, New Hampshire, after his team had defeated Dartmouth in its opening game three weeks ago, the first victory on the road for the Quakers since 1976.

"It was the first happy ride home for our seniors," Berndt said. "They didn't know how to handle it. They started singing Christmas carols."

That was the beginning of a season that has been a revelation. Penn has won its first three games, going into Saturday's game against Brown at Providence, Rhode Island, and that last happened in 1968. Furthermore the scores were so different. Dartmouth was defeated, 21-0, then Lehigh, 20-17, and Columbia 51-31. Last season Dartmouth, co-champions of the lvy League, beat Penn, 33-13; Lehigh won, 58-0, and so did Columbia, 20-9. That was a swing in Penn's favor of 133 points in

New players were not the difference; they are mostly the same ones responsible for a 1-9 record a year ago. The coach, who may also have had something to do with it, credits the turnaround to "the leadership of the seniors and the weight

The 43-year-old Berndt, who had an Ivy background as an assistant at Dartmouth for eight years, came to Penn last year from DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, where he had been head coach for two successful seasons.

He found his first Penn team being manhandled by opponents on the telling short yardage plays. The offense was not making first downs and the defense allowed an average of 32 points a game. Berndt also found that there was little emphasis on weight training but a willingness to do anything to stop the losing.

The two captains, Chris DiMaria, the center, and Mike Christiani, the linebacker, led the way. The premier lifter has been Bill Lista, an offensive tackle, who bench presses 450 pounds (205 kilograms).

lines averaging close to 240 pounds, 30 over the Penn average, but the Quakers more than held their own. "It was gratifying." Berndt said. "A reward for hard

The key players in the Penn offense have been Gary Vura, the senior quarter-back; Karl Hall, a 5 foot 7, 155 pound wide receiver, and Steve Ortman, a sophomore running back who sprained an ankle against Columbia and probably will not play Saturday.

Vura, vastly improved from last season when he lost his starting role, has in three games passed for 585 yards and seven touchdowns. He has also scored two himself. Ortman, who had averaged 3.9 yards rushing, will give way to Steve Rubin, a senior and last year's rushing leader with a 3.3 average. His average now is 6.0.

The elusive Hall has caught nine passes, one behind the leader, Jeff Schulte, a sen-

The defense has done its job, turning for Penn. With a new run-and-pass quart-

Lehigh fielded offensive and defensive the ball back to the offense. In three erback, Joe Potter, leading the offense averaging close to 240 pounds, 30 games Penn's time-of-possession advantage was 99 minutes to 80.

team, ranks as a contender this year. Both Dartmouth and Yale, last year's champions, have lost their first three games and have nonleague opponents, William and Mary and Boston University. Princeton, third last season, plays Columbia (0-3) here Saturday and Harvard, fourth place last year and now 1-0 in league play with a victory over Columbia, meets Cornell (0-3)

place last season, will be a revealing test

in a 17-0 first half against Princeton. Then the defense gave way before a furious Tiger passing attack, Potter was con-tained, and the game was lost, 28-23.

In this kind of football the receivers run over half a mile in four periods and the games last a long time. Princeton's top two are Kevin Guthrie and Brad Urschel while Don Lewis and Bill Reggio are Witkowski's common targets. Because the clock stops on every passing play the Col-umbia games have averaged over three hours this season, half an hour more than

SPORTS BRIEFS Canada Wins 9 More Golds **But Australia Still in Front** Wade Surprises Hanika in Florida

DEERFIELD BEACH, Florida - Virginia Wade upset Sylvia Hanika, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, Thursday to advance to the quarterfinals of a women's BRISBANE, Australia - Paced by boxing stars Shawn O'Sullivan "I enjoyed this, really," said Wade, 37-years old. "I haven't been playand Willie Dewit, Canada struck a ing tournaments seriously for a long time, since the '81 Wimbledon. I played some clay-court tournaments, a few others, won just three or four matches, but I found lately I was hitting the ball better than I did two 9-gold-medal bonanza Friday but could not prevent Australia from going into the final day of the 12th years ago."

Wade, winner of the U.S. Open in 1968 and of Wimbledon in 1977, commonwealth Games with a big

ead in the medals race. With 10 titles at stake Saturday, the host nation heads the standings with 39 golds, followed by England (32) and Canada (24). In other play Thursday, Andrea Jaeger beat Yvonne Vermaak, 6-2, 6-1; Pam Shriver beat Lele Farood, 6-3, 6-3; Barbara Potter defeated Pat Medrado, 6-2, 6-3; Virgina Ruzici defeated Duk Hee Lee, 6-2, 6-0; Barbara Hallquist stopped Anne White, 7-6, 2-6, 6-3, and Andrea Leand

Canada, overall winner in Edmonton four years ago, gained its biggest hanl of the day in the wrestling competition, winning five of the 10 golds. India bagged four while England took the other title. Boxing, with 11 finals, took the spotlight on the penultimate day of the Games and it was O'Sulli-

O'Sullivan, the 20-year-old world amateur light-middleweight champion, had no trouble in winhis predicted gold medal. The hard-hitting Toronto university student claimed his fourth successive inside-the-distance victim by knocking out Nick Croombes of

England a minute and 36 seconds

into the second round.

Dewit, the first Canadian heavyweight boxer to win the North American championship, was equally impressive at the expense of another Englishman — Harold Hylton. He needed just 47 seconds for the knockout. Dewit felled Hylton with a left book almost from the bell, and then hit him harder while he was still groggy. Dewit, 20, sees the Commonwealth

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

gold medal as the stepping stone for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics

and a lucrative pro career Track and field offered little excitement Friday apart from Robert de Castella's victory in the marathon after a stirring battle with Juma Ikangaa of Tanzania.

Castella, an Australian biochemist, finished 12 seconds ahead of the African after being almost a minute behind Ikangaa and Tanza-nia's defending champion, Gi-damis Shahanga, at the 30-kilome-

ter (18.5 mile) mark. Castella's time of 2:09.18 was more than a minute slower than the world best 2:08.12.7 set by Alberto Salazar, but the Australian was confronted with a far more hilly course than the usual marathon runner faces. van and Dewit who shared center

Shirley Strong of England took the women's 100-meter hurdles in a wind-assisted 12.78 to finish ahead of Loma Boothe, a compatriot and the defending champion.
The Bahamas, without a gold

medal before Friday, struck twice within minutes, both successes coming from former graduates of Florida State University.

Brad Cooper, a 132-kilogram

meters, and Shonel Ferguson took the women's long jump with her first-round effort of 6.91 meters. Debbie Brill of Canada was below form in the high-jump, but her 1.88-meter effort was enough to regain her the title she held in 1970. Australia won Friday's other field

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Wise and Charles Thompson, forwards. POOTBALL United States Peofball League LOS ANGELES—Signed Kevin William

Notional Heckey League
NEW JERSEY—Recoiled Glann Merkosky,
center, from the Wichite of the Central Hockey

RASERALL National League CHICAGO—Named John Cox Iroveling secreto vice president in charge of business opera-

cooching stoff.

SAN DIEGO—Purchased the contract of Elias

word; Lynden Rose, suard, and Maurice Wil-Home, forward-suard, PHILADELPHIA—Placed Danaid Seats, guard, on waivers.

PORTLAND—Signed Latevette Lever, sword.
Cut John McCullough, guard, and Francoise

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in 1977 with a record of 5-4 and after that came these results: 2-6-1, 0-9, 1-9 and 1-9. In Ivy League competition the record the last four seasons was just three victories, two over Columbia, in 28 games. Ivy championships? There has been only one,

So Penn, the league's only unbeaten

The Bruins, who tied Cornell for fifth

There might be 100 passes attempted at

Baker Field by the Columbia and Prince-ton quarterbacks, John Witkowski and Brent Woods. So far this season the Tigers have averaged 53 pass plays a game and the Lions 47. Woods has passed for 869 yards (eight touchdowns, seven intercep-tions) in just three games and Witkowski 783 yards (nine touchdowns, seven inter-

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Carrier Control of the Control of th

ports in the competition. The Soviet Union edged ahead of Italy in the team standings, to lead -with 12,425 points to 12,422. Shooting 198 out of a possible 200 for a score of 1,088 points, Masala an now be overhauled only if someone beats him by 80 seconds in Saturday's 4,000-meter cross-country race. Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispotches

; hampionships at Athens last month.

"Seb is over the worst of it but he still gets exhausted after about 40 minutes of physical effort and has been advised to take a complete rest Italian Close to Pentathlon Crown ROME — Daniele Masala of Italy increased his lead in the modern ursday's Results ston 1 (Hou'e (1), Walter (2), pentathion world championships from 35 to 238 points Friday with a (1), Tremblay (1), Gainey (1); K. ine performance in the pistol shooting contest, the fourth of the five Crowder (1))
Philodylohilo 9, Queboc 5 (Burber 2 (2),
Michaylok 2 (2), Howe (1), Evans (1), Prope (1),
Allison (1), Carson (1); P. Stoshty 2 (5), Marola
(1), A. Stestny (2), Hunter (1))
St. Louis 3, Toronio 2 (Pederic (1), Puley (2),
Belavch (2); Mentin 2 (2))
New York Islanders 5, Colsony 4 (Bossy (2), D.
Suffer (1), Tratifier (1) Jonsson (1) Tonnelli (1);
Nilsson (1), Russell (1), Bourseols (1),
Distribution (21) rtier (1))

Transactions

itcher, from the Detroit Tipers. BASICETBALL Mational Besitstball Association CLEVELAND—Obtoined Steve Hoyes, center from the Detroit Pistons in exchange for future onsiderations. TND(ANA—Signed Clark Kellapg, forward, to tour-year contract.
LOS ANGELES--Out Kevin McKenno, for-

receiver.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed of Gary Kuhlmor pickle; Joe Hoppe, center; Steve Sondon, Fron Rocca, quorierbocks; Jock Stertoe, wide receiver and Don Fielder, defensive end. to two one

ST. LÖUIS—Claimed Vaciar Nedon forward, on walvers from the New Ramours.

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ART BUCHWALD Filling the Screens

Zenith Network were sitting around the conference table trying to come up with some programming to replace the NFL football games. It was the eighth week of the strike and they had tried everything from lacrosse to ladies' mud wrestling, but for some reason they just couldn't attract the audiences to warrant the \$250,000 a minute they were charging for the time.

"I think I've got it," said Dexter.
"The Girl's Latin School of Boston is playing Our Lady of Victory's field hockey team on Sunday. It's a grudge match that goes back 50 years. With proper promos I think we could get people to tune in." Who knows anything about

women's field hockey! Til bet you Howard does. Let's call him in.

Five minutes later. "Howard, we're thinking of putting on the Girl's Latin-Our Lady of Victory field hockey match this Sunday, to keep the crowd that likes pro foot-ball. Could you handle the color?" Howard smirked. "That is a silly

question. Girl's Latin of Boston bas a lifetime record of 345 wins against 165 losses. Under the famed, but very underrated Mary McGrory, they had four undefeated years, a record that has never been surpassed in the New Eng-land Regional Conference. Regrettably, and I must be candid about it, the team has not been living up to the high expectations we all had for it at the beginning of the year.

"Nikki Harris, probably one of the most astute and skilled field hockey coaches since Carry (The Stick) Renfrew, who led Katherin Gibbs to a 10-0 record in 1924, told me that the locker room problems earlier this year between Roz Rogers and Hilda Marton had been sorted out, and she believed the team was up for an Our Lady

Which brings me to a story about Francie Barnard. Francie, as you know, had been offered a

St. Francis Stamp in U.S. The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO - A commemorative stamp honoring St. Francis of Assisi on the 800th anniversary of his birth was introduced in this city, which is named for the saint. The 20-cent stamp shows a portrait of St. Francis with his hand raised before five birds.

AMERICA CALLING

WASHINGTON — A bunch of the sports executives at Zenith Network were sitting visitation in 1956 and made All-American. But Francie had developed a knee injury on a skateboard and doctors had told her she would never play field hockey again. She went to an orthopedic specialist named Alice McKelvie who put in an artificial knee. Alice McKelvie was a friend of Nikki Harris and told her Francie could play. Nikki arranged for a full scholarship for Francie and that is why Francie is now playing for Girls Latin instead of Georgetown Visitation

International Herald Tribuse

PARIS — There was no script,

nothing in words: just a notebook with two vertical rows

of 13 postage-stamp-size draw-

"I doodle constantly, I doodle

it so many times it's in my body,"

Robert Wilson says. He is the cre-

ator of such complex works,

which he handily calls operas, as "Deafman Glance" (1970), the

12-hour-long "Life and Times of Joseph Stalin" (1973), "A Letter

for Queen Victoria" (1975). "Einstein on the Beach" (1976). "I Was Sitting on the Patio This Guy Appeared I Thought I Was

Hallucinating" (1977), "Death, Destruction and Detroit" (1979)

and "Edison" (1979). Le Monde

hailed his work as a "revolution

in the plastic arts that one sees

only once or twice in a genera-

ning (he does his own sets and lighting), a theater of movement

MARY BLUME

and sound. Early in his career,

when he still called himself Rob-ert M. Wilson, Bob Wilson said

of his works, "They were architec

turally arranged, not literary structures. The main concern was

how things were arranged in time

and space."
Showing his tiny drawings of a

small house, a forest flower, a room, he says, "This is the structure, this is the way I structure an

opera. Once I know what a space

looks like, the feeling of the space, then I know what should

drawings to the American sopra-

no Jessye Norman, who chose 20

Negro spirituals to go with Wil-

son's structure, arranged the mu-sic, auditioned the other singers

and composed a cello accompani-

ment — the first music she has

written — for "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child." The re-

sult is "Great Day in the Morning," which will be performed at

the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées

Oct. 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 and 23. The

work is all music, except for one

short spoken poem, and it is, says

Miss Norman, "a celebration of the soaring human spirit, the soul

of the people."
The Wilson-Norman collabora-

tion is cheerful, affectionate and

unlikely. Wilson has never before

worked entirely with existing texts, Norman has long made it

clear that she prefers recitals and

concerts to theatrical performanc-

Two years ago he showed his

happen there"

Wilson's work is visually stun-

doodling.

"Thanks Howard, you seem to know your field hockey."

"Our Lady of Victory had its greatest years under Sister Mary Therese Bottecelli, between 1941 and '53. Sister Mary used to smash a player's wrist with a hockey stick every time the player hit the ball over crossbars. In 1965, Victory's Mother Superior, Dorothy Tuber ty, decided to de-emphasize field hockey after Eunice Shriver bought her daughter Maria a Mustang convertible for scoring three goals against Madeira.

"Fortunately, the alumni re-belled, as field hockey was the only reason most parents sent their daughters to Our Lady of Victory, and now they are back in the big time. If I may interject a personal note, I remember the afternoon on October 6, 1971, when Mary Healy in the classic contest with Potomac

"That's enough, Howard, you've convinced us."

"Well, are you going to go with the Girls Latin game next week or not?" Howard asked. Either that or a horseshoe-

pitching match between the Flat-bush Odd Fellows Home and the Sun City Bulldogs." "I'll never forget watching the Flatbush Odd Fellows defeat the Calgary Nursing Home in an overtime, in that memorable series in

Anchorage, Alaska, on Jan. 4, 1947. Flatbush had a one-armed thrower named Skippy Danzinger and Skippy had left his favorite horseshoe on the train. So he saw this Canadian Mounted Policeman "Okay, Howard, we'll get back

to you as soon as we make our de-

"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I have to tell it the way it is."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Doodling on a 'Great Day'



Bob Wilson and Jessye Norman.

but looks like a granite goddess. Wilson is pencil-slim and looks like a straight-A college student who makes nuclear bombs on the

Wilson began working with brain-damaged and deaf children in his native Texas and continued his work in body movement while an art and architecture student at Pratt Institute in New York in the '60s. "Bob was clearly not interested in the notion of the 'actor,' " one professor has said. "A dance and painterly response was moving in." "Dearman Glance," which won him international acclaim, was developed from the life and drawings of young deaf mutes with which Wilson had worked.

In recent years, Wilson has found his audience and backers more in Europe than in New York, where one critic called him "a Parisian captice."

"We don't have a place for an artist's theater in America, we're

not as culturally aware as the Europeans. Europeans have been more receptive, there are more monies here," Wilson says. He has benefited from state subsidies from France and West Germany and also from imperial Iran, where he presented an opera at the Shiraz festival that lasted 168 hours and began with a three-

hour overture Jessye Norman, who made her name in Europe and lives in London but now spends almost half the year in the United States, agrees that the American culture scene can be sticky.

"It's true, I can understand what Bob says. For lieder recitals. there wasn't a big audience. For the routine recital, you'd start with an Italian aris and end with a folk song, you certainly don't want to do a program of Hugo Wolf. But I do want to do a program of Hugo Wolf." These days it's easier.

"Now it is possible to sing long the usual questions at a press con-

boring recitals in America." she

says.

Notably independent from the start, Jessye Norman went to Europe in her early 20s, having been signed by the Deutsche Oper in Berlin in 1969. Her first role was Elisabeth in "Tannhauser." In 1974, in the middle of her second season in Berlin, she decided to quit opera for four years; she had seen too many young singers af-flicted with an incurable wobble from straining too much in opera; also, she realized that while opera houses needed dramatic sopranos, she didn't need an opera

house in order to sing.
"I wanted to work on developing my voice rather than my eratic repertoire. Now when I'm in an opera, I know why I'm In November, she will go to the

United States to sing in Purcell's Dido and Aeneas" and Stravin sky's "Oedipus Rex." In late De-cember, "Great Day in the Morning" will open at the Brooklyn cademy of Music, culminating in a Christmas Eve performance that excites Wilson and Norman

From working with Wilson, lessye Norman says she has learned that time and space are all-important. "To allow for the passage of time and to use space. gestures must always be finished, 20 seconds to raise an arm, and perhaps 21 to lower it, you mustn't be too long or too short, you mustn't break a gesture." Timing of gestures and use of space are preoccupations at rehearsals.

"The arm, it's a vertical line, the thumb is almost parallel to this side," Wilson says, showing a singer how to imitate Miss Norman's movements. The cast and musicians sit in chairs in a circle while Wilson kneels over sheets of notes spread on the floor.

The costumes, timeless in mood, are by the London conturier Thea Porter. Wilson has been working on the lighting, which includes an onstage fire, for two years. In the last tableau Jessye Norman sings "Amazing Grace" while pouring water from a pitcher into a glass, a never-ending flow that falls onto the floor.

"The fire can suggest anything as the water can. I always think there's something appropriate to the moment," Wilson says. In sassier days, rather than submit to

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ference in Yugoslavia, he just repeated the word "dinosaur" again and again.

In addition to working with Wilson, Jessye Norman was at-tracted to "Great Day in the Morning" because it is a chance to acquaint the public with the spiritual, music that is African in origin, became the song of the American slave and is often confused with the work song, gospel and even the blues.

The spiritual is the religious song of the slave as opposed to the work song. All spirituals have biblical themes. Despite the circumstances, there is no evidence of discontent in them - they are not vindictive, that is the word I'm looking for." Americans, she says, are as

much in need of education about spirituals as Europeans. "I was amazed during auditions for this work. I would say, now after your wonderful Italian aria would you sing a spiritual and they would sing 'Porgy and Bess.' I think that's amazing."

"Great Day in the Morning" marks a new period for Wilson, in which he will do more interpretive, rather than original, work. "I think it's more important to do my work, but it's also important to interpret."

Projects include "King Lear. the "Medea" of Euripides, "Parsifal," and "Tristan und Isolde." In addition, he is working on an original opera with Philip Glass, composer of "Einstein on the Beach."

"The opera will take three years and one year before that to block it out," he says. "Medea' will take four or five years." His engagement book is full through 1986: Jessye Norman refuses to commit herself beyond 1985. Wilson manages to work on

several projects at once by concentrating intently on one for a while, then putting it aside for another so he can return to the first one with fresh eyes. Right now, his talk keeps coming back to "Parsifal."

"The concept is quite clear in my head, but I don't want to do a dozen 'Parsifals' in my life. I want to do one. I would love to have Jessye as Kundry."

"I'm all for it," says Miss Norman. If I ever sing Kundry, it would be with Bob. I can't wait to see what he does with the 20 minutes Kundry usually spends lying on the floor." "And I can't wait," says Wil-

son, "to see what Jessye does with

PEOPLE

Reagan Ranked at Too Of Best-Dressed List The Men's Fashion Guild

America put President Rouse Reagan at the top of its 1982 "16 Best Dressed Men" list. Also or the list were the television and movie stars Robert Wagner and George Hamilton and the New York Philharmonic conductor, Zabin Mehta. Nancy Reagastopped by Mery Griffin's telesi sion show and chatted about enerything from her pet charity. foster grandparents program teen-age drug abuse and the prob-iems of being wife of the president "It's really different than I expect ed it to be." Mrs. Reagan said o life in the White House. I didn't expect it to be this busy. Most of our adult life has been public live. but I didn't expect it to be. I guest this public." Mrs. Reagan, said on the show in Los Angeles.

A tired David Willett Jr. rode the steps of the U.S. Capitol Washington night, climating three-week transcontinental bigcle trip aimed at blocking the de portation of his adopted brother to Liberia. Willett, 21, made the trip from San Juan Capistrano, Cal fornia, to drum up public help in cutting through government red family. Barring an act of Congress or presidential intervention. Same el Collina Willett, 27, will be sen back to Liberia next Jan. 15. The government says Samuel was for immigration purposes, too old in be adopted when David Willen S and his wife, Ruth, made him part of their family while they wen serving with the Peace Corps in Li beria in 1972. Some officials question the reason behind Samiel's adoption, suspecting that he was really adopted to be a hired em-ployee of the Willetts. The Willetts deny the charge.

* * * The 66-year-old president of Inoperation at the Texas Heart Insu tute in Houston to correct a hear ailment, a hospital spokeswoman said. Zail Singh, 66, was resting in the intensive care unit after three hours of surgery by a team of surgeons headed by Dr. Denton Conley, the spokeswoman said... Ugandan President Milton Obote recovered from surgery last week has returned to Kampala after a 24-day stay in Italy. Obote un-derwent surgery to clear a femoral artery in a bospital in Pavia, near

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